FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXII. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 2, 1839. [NO. 1165.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

Miss Bingham's School.

THE next Term will commence on Monday, 7th October.
Sept. 25, 1839. 64-6t.

DONALDSON ACADEMY.

THE next term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, 9th October next, under the superintendence of the Rev. Simeon Colton, whose known ability will, it is hoped, secure to the Academy its usual patronage.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1839. 64-*tf.*

The North Carolinian and Wilmington Advertiser, will publish the above till 9th October, and send their accounts to Geo. McNeill, Treasurer.

Morus Multicaulis.

FOR Sale **15,000** fine Morus Multicaulis Trees, from four to six feet high, having numerous branches—they will average at least 100 buds.

The above trees will be sold, deliverable (in all the month of November) either in Raleigh or at any point on the Rail Road, between Petersburg and Raleigh.

For terms &c. inquire at this Office.
Sept. 24. 1839. 64—4w.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, are respectfully invited to call immediately and settle the same, or they will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.
JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH.
Sept. 23, 1839. 64-3wpd

WINDOW SASHES PRIMED AND GLAZED,

Venetian Shutter Blinds painted green, Panel Doors primed white, Store and Shop Doors painted in imitation of Oak, &c. &c.,

Delivered on Ship-board at NEW YORK.

			Cents.
8 by 10	best Lake Dunmore	Cylinder glass	10 pr lig't
9 " 12	do	do	15
10 " 12	do	do	17
10 " 14	do	do	22
10 " 16	do	do	24
10 " 18	do	do	27
11 " 14	do	do	24
11 " 16	do	do	27
11 " 18	do	do	30
12 " 14	do	do	28
12 " 16	do	do	32
12 " 18	do	do	36
12 " 20	do	do	38
12 " 22	do	do	40
13 " 16	do	do	34
13 " 18	do	do	38
13 " 20	do	do	42
13 " 22	do	do	46
14 " 16	do	do	36
14 " 18	do	do	40
14 " 20	do	do	44
14 " 22	do	do	48

PANEL DOORS—double and single faced, full moulded, with two, four or six panels, 1¼ inch thick, 15 cents per foot, superficial measure, and 25 cents each door for priming; 1¼ inch thick, 20 cents per superficial foot, and priming 25 cents.

DOUBLE SASH DOORS—2¼ or 3 inches thick, glazed with French glass, three coats of paint, Grained and Varnished, 50 cents per foot, superficial measure.

ROLLING OR STANDING VENETIAN SHUTTER BLINDS—full moulded on both sides, painted green, with three coats of oil paint, with hinges and fastenings furnished complete, one dollar per foot, measuring the height of blind only.

Charges for boxing Sashes, Doors and Blinds, 3 cents per foot for boards used and no other charges added.

J. C. JOHNSON. *Catskill, N. Y.*
E. W. WILLKINGS,
Agent, Fayetteville.
Sept. 25. 1839. 64-2m.

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1839.
James Kelly and others *vs.* Archibald Kelly.

[PETITION FOR A DIVISION OF SLAVES.]

YOUR Petitioners state that Daniel Kelly, late of Robeson County, died intestate, and letters of administration issued on his estate—that they are the next of kin to the deceased—that Archibald Kelly, a brother of Intestate, lives in the State of Mississippi, and entitled to a distributive share: Ordered by the Court, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for five weeks, for said Archibald Kelly to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next, to answer, plead, &c., or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard accordingly.

WITNESS, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at office, the fourth Monday in August, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence, the 64th year.
SHAD'H HOWELL, *C. C. C.*
September 14, 1839. 64-5w.

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1839.
Margaret McLauchlan and others *vs.* Charles MacLean, Daniel McLean.

[PETITION FOR THE SALE OF A SLAVE.]

THE Petition states that John McLean, late of Robeson County, died intestate in the year 1838, owning and possessed at the time of his death, besides other property, one negro slave—that John McLean, one of the Petitioners, administered on his estate, and that distribution cannot be made among the heirs and distributees unless the slave be sold—that the two defendants live beyond the limits of the State: Therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer five weeks, for said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next, and plead to Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard accordingly.

WITNESS, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of August, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence, the 64th year.
SHAD'H. HOWELL, *C. C. C.*
September 16, 1839. 64-5w.

The PHŒNIX FACTORY

IS now in operation, and the CLOTH manufactured is for sale at the Store of
J. H. HOOPER.
January 1, 1839. 26*tf*

One Hundred Mill Stones

JUST RECEIVED, suited for the patent horse power, or portable Corn Mill, from 12 to 18 inches diameter, and will be sold low for cash, by
C. J. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, July 2, 1839. 52tf

Received this day per Steam Boat,

30 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
September 2, 1839. 61-tf

Mr. Colton's Trial.

THE pamphlet, containing the Documents connected with this trial (including 'Presbuteros,') the Defence of Mr. Colton, and the Speeches of Members of the Presbytery, on both sides, will be published at this office on Saturday next. Subscribers will please send for their copies. A few surplus copies only for sale.
E. J. HALE.
Aug. 14, 1839.

Regimental Orders.

THE OFFICERS and PRIVATES composing the 33d Regiment of North Carolina Militia, are hereby ordered to parade at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 17th of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. armed and equipped as the law directs, for inspection and drill.

The Commissioned Officers are ordered to appear the day previous, for exercise.
By order of the Col. Comd't.,
ELIJAH FULLER, *Adj't.*
Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
January 8, 1839. 27tf

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

For Sale,

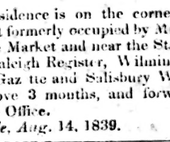
300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
September 11, 1838. 10tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.
E. SMITH.



☞ All the STAGES arrive at and depart from my House, where Seats are secured, and no exertions spared to give general satifaction to Passengers.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.

☞ The Raleigh Register, Wilmington Advertiser, Cheraw Gazette and Salisbury Watchman will insert the above 3 months, and forward their accounts to this Office.
Fayetteville, Aug. 14, 1839. 58-3m.

MEDICAL COLLEGE,
IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE next Winter Term of Lectures in the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, at Richmond, will commence on Monday, October 21st, 1839, and continue until the last of February following.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

JNO. CULLEN, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

TH. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The College Infirmary, attached to the College Building, has been in successful operation for the last eight months, and furnishes constantly a number of interesting Medical and Surgical Cases,—to which the Student has access at all hours.

The College Infirmary, together with the Alms House, Penitentiary and Armory, (which are all under the charge of two of the Professors,) will afford the student an opportunity of witnessing the various diseases incident to a Southern climate. The abundance of materials for Anatomical purposes, and the reduced price at which they are furnished, will enable the student to acquire an intimate knowledge of the anatomy of the human body, and the use of Surgical Instruments.

During the last Winter Course of Lectures, from the number of Surgical cases admitted into the Infirmary, the Professor of Surgery was enabled to exhibit before the class nearly all the important Surgical operations upon the *living subject;* and from the growing popularity of the Infirmary, there is reason to believe that hereafter the Surgical cases in the House will greatly increase.

Good Boarding, including fuel, lights, servant's attendance, &c. can be obtained in this city for *Four Dollars* per week.

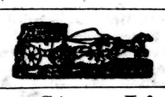
We are authorized to state that a full Course of Lectures in this Institution will be received as equivalent to one in the following Medical Schools: University of Pennsylvania. Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky; University of Maryland, &c. &c.

The Professor of Anatomy will open the Dissecting rooms of the College on the first of October.
AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D.,
Dean of the Medical Faculty
Richmond, May 17th, 1839. 47—6m.

Children's Toy Books,
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

GOELICK'S
MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

FOR sale at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., by ROBERT WOODY, P. M.
And at Pittsborough, Chatham County, N. C., by JOSEPH SMALL, P. M.
February 1, 1839. 32*tf*



New Stage Line.

THE Subscribers have established a line of Stages, with the Mail, from Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot, on the Wilmington Rail Road, connecting with the cars on that Road both to Wilmington and to the North. They have good Stages, excellent Horses, and faithful Drivers, and will leave no effort untried to give public satisfaction. The following are the hours of departure and arrival:

Leave Fayetteville, Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 4, P. M.—Arrive Saturday, Tuesday, and Thursday.

BAKER & BLOCKER, Proprietors.

☞ Under a late resolution of the Wilmington Rail Road Company, Passengers by this line are to be charged no more on the Steam Boats from Wilmington to Charleston than those who go through on their line.

The public is also informed that this is decidedly the most pleasant, expeditious and cheapest route between this place and Augusta.

From Fayetteville to Wilmington, 15 hours.
To Charleston in 30 hours, and
To Augusta in 40 hours.

By this route travellers will only have the fatigue of 49 miles staging, and lose but one night's sleep.
Fayetteville, Jan. 1839. 271Ypd

DR. G. R. PHELPS'
COMPOUND
TOMATO PILLS,
(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)
A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
March 8, 1839. 36tf

PETERS'S VEGETABLE
PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, and as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them, and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand!—upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising Physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine furnished subjects for editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of higher value than this.

They are in general use as a family medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless with a supply always at hand.

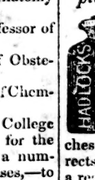
They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

☞ These extraordinary and justly celebrated Pills are sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore, and in all the principal towns in the State. Retail price, 50 cents per box.
May 1, 1839. 45-1*Y*

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.
SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.
May, 1839.

GEORGIA INSURANCE
And Trust Company.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.
STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Stop the Horse Thief!!

WAS stolen from the Subscriber's plantation in Davidson County, on Wednesday night the 4th instant, a deep red sorrel HORSE, Ten or Eleven years old last Spring, about fifteen hands high, rather short body, in common work order, with a white spot or star in his forehead, remarkably good eyes, a small white spot near the top of each of his shoulder blades, and a lump or wen larger than a hen's egg, near the top of his left shoulder,—both the spot and lump were caused by a collar; he is a very rough trotter, and when rode fast his wind appears to be affected, as may be observed by his wheezing. It is believed that he was stolen by a runaway Negro, and that he is making his way in the direction of Fayetteville. Any person or persons, who will apprehend the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, and secure my Horse, so that I get him again, shall be reasonably rewarded.
WM. CHAMBERS.
Salisbury, Sept. 13, 1839. 63-3*w.*

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt, and ragged clothes.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Abram were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen county.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others.
ANGUS McDONALD, *Jailer.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1838. 33*tf*

Piano Fortes.

AN Agency is appointed in Fayetteville for the sale of the most approved New York Piano Fortes. They will be sold at the lowest New York prices, with expense of transportation, and warranted. If not satisfactory, they may be returned. They will be packed for safe transportation to any part of the State. They may be seen at the Female Seminary, where purchasers are invited to call, or in time of vacation, on Mr. S. T. Hawley.
June 5, 1839. 48tf

Fayetteville Female Seminary.

MR. BAILEY respectfully gives notice that, in order to meet the increasing patronage of this School, and advance its interests, he has associated with himself in copartnership, Mr. GUSTAVUS SPENCER, who, with his lady, will commence their labors at the opening of the next Academic year, Oct. 15. Mr. S. is an experienced Teacher, and has had charge, for the past year, of the Female Seminary at Charlotte, in this State.

Mrs. *Spencer* will take the special charge of the *Elementary Department*, in a room entirely separate from the general School Room.

Seven rooms in the commodious building hitherto occupied, will be devoted to the use of the School, and the classes divided according to their ages, and separated as much as possible from each other.

The commodious arrangements for Boarding will be continued as last year, and Mr. BEACH will be prepared to take 10 or 12 young Ladies in the Seminary Buildings, where they will have the benefit of constant intercourse with all the Teachers.

Messrs. Bailey and Spencer will seek to furnish able instruction in every department, and considerable expense has been incurred to increase the advantages of the Pupils in this School.

The Academic year will commence on the 15th of October and close on the 18th of July following.

The year is divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each. Parents and guardians are reminded that it is very important to Pupils that they should enter early, and *begin* with their respective Classes. Every week they delay, they lose in effect *two* weeks.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8 per Session.
First Class,	10 " "
French Language,	10 " "
Drawing and Painting,	10 " "
Music on Piano Forte,	25 " "
Music on Guitar,	25 " "
Use of Piano,	3 " "
Incidentals and Stationary,	1 " "

July 10, 1839. 53tf

A Good Lawyer.—Some years ago, a man who had more spare money than good sense, suffered himself to be sued for the sum of two dollars; enraged at what he considered audacity of the plaintiff, he resolved to put every engine of the law in force "to keep him out of his money," and accordingly applied to a gentleman of the bar for his professional aid to effect his object. After listening to his statement of the case, the attorney demanded only a fee of three dollars, which the defendant promptly paid down, highly gratified with the smallness of the sum. The attorney went to the magistrate's office and paid the debt and costs with the three dollars which he had just received from his client. They met in a few days after, when the man inquired of the attorney whether he had attended to the case, and what was the result. Yes, sir, replied the lawyer, and I have completely *non suited* the plaintiff, he'll never trouble you more.—*Independent Republican.*

Fatal and Remarkable Coincidence.—Mr. Geo. Lawton, a young man employed on the Stonington Railroad, was killed, Monday evening, by his head being caught under a bridge near Kingston, and was dreadfully crushed. He was acting as brakeman for a young man who had gone to Providence to be married to the sister of the bride who was in the cars just one year since, on the same day that Mr. Lord, also employed on the Rail Road, and of the wedding party, was killed in the same manner, near East Greenwich.

FROM THE PITTSBURG ADVOCATE.

CHINA, OUR MODEL.

The Globe holds up the example of that great democratic, or rather locofoco nation, *China*, as affording a brilliant example of a hard money Government, with a sub-treasury! The Chinese are good locofocos, inasmuch as they yield implicit obedience to the national executive; and they are genuine locofocos, because they practice what they preach, and will have nothing to do with banks. In this they differ essentially from ours. There is another point in which the resemblance is much closer—they will both cheat their Government whenever they can get a chance.

China is probably the most unmitigated despotism on the globe. The will of one man is the supreme law. Its cabinet is a "*unit*," like General Jackson's. There are no democrats, whigs, or federalists—all are locofocos, all supporters of the administration, right or wrong, and all in favor of the sub-treasury. It is of course much quieter than our country, where there are so many refractory whigs; but it is not more obedient and servile than this nation will be when locofocoism shall have fully triumphed. Pretensions to democracy, and other humbuggery, are no longer needed there; nor will they be here, after locofoco principles shall have supplanted those sown by such men as Jefferson, Madison, and others. These are but means, the use of which will cease upon the accomplishment of the end.

But the parallel extends still further. In China there are two kinds of currency—one (the purer and better kind) for the dignitaries of the Government, and another (a baser and meaner kind) for the common people. There both kinds are metallic. Our locofocos are pursuing the same game, with a slight variation, and bringing things here to the same condition as fast as they can, and the sub-treasury is to be the consummation of the scheme. They create wild cat banks for the purpose of furnishing the *People's currency*, while the office-holders must have specie. Hence, for the first time, we hear the phrase "land office money," in contradistinction from other money. Such distinctions were unknown until introduced by the Locofocos. This is a very important step towards Chinese policy. Formerly no such distinctions were known—money was money—that which would do for the People would do for the Government; but at that time *democracy* was not understood. Government dignitaries were regarded as no better than other people—all used the same kind of currency, and that which would pay the laboring man's wages would pay the President's salary. This was by no means like China. To shut up the specie from the People in sub-treasury vaults was not then thought of. The truth is, the men who administered this Government during the first forty years had departed very far from the venerable customs yet in vogue in the Celestial Empire; but the Globe is labouring to call us back, and the President is urging his great measure that will complete the assimilation between this nation and that. Our Government, he thinks, is too complex. Hitherto have been too many minds at work. He thinks the simple form of autocracy much better than a turbulent democracy. The sage adage, that "too many cooks spoil the broth," has great weight with him; so he wants but one cook (himself) and a swarm of scullions, (such as Blair, Kendall, & Co. of the kitchen cabinet.) With such an arrangement he can have his brother to his mind, "in spite of lamentations here or elsewhere;" and, should any refractory messmate grumble because he and his scullions seized upon the best pieces in the pot, he has only to order the latter to kick him out of the mess. That is the way they do in China, and that has been for some years past, as far as practicable, the practice in our Government.

By the by, we are coming up to the Globe's great model faster than we had supposed. Only get rid of the Whigs, and get the sub-Treasury to work, and the assimilation will be perfect. True, China is called a Despotism, and the United States a Republic; but what's in a name? "A rose," &c.

Dr. Duncan.—Some of the Locofoco organs started the proposition to make "the celebrated and incomparable Dr. Duncan," as Judge Smith calls him, the Speaker to the next House of Representatives. The scheme will have to be given up. Mr. Calhoun will not permit it. Hear what the Charleston, (S. C.) Mercury says:

"Do they suppose the Republican party such fools as to throw away their advantage, and ensure their defeat by a nomination which would certainly neutralize the vote of a large portion of their party. Dr. Duncan did indeed good service at the last session of Congress; but that by no means qualified him for speaker. We think we may safely affirm that he would have no vote from this State."

This is rather cool comfort for the "chivalrous" Doctor, coming as it does from the official, of the southern wing of the Loco Foco army.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

Biter Bit.—We observe in a Loco-foco Illinois paper an account of a public meeting held to denounce the part taken by the "*Canallers*" (as the workmen on the canal are called) in some recent local elections. The "*Canallers*" put up a candidate, and determined by fair means or foul, to elect him. They accordingly took possession of the polls, and by main force did elect him. This outrageous proceeding enraged the citizens, and they held a meeting to denounce the interference of "Foreign Vagabonds" in their elections.

The beauty of this proceeding is, that these men who are thus indignant at *foreign* interference, when they suffer by it, were the same Loco-focos, who in the late Congressional election in Illinois, urged these same canallers—these "foreign vagabonds" to come to the polls to vote against the Whig candidate. There was nothing wrong in that. But now when these "vagabonds" treat them to their shelalahs and drive them from the polls, it is a monstrous injustice!

It is but proper to say, that the Whigs, who had formerly experienced rough-using at the hands of the "Canallers," joined their Loco-foco neighbours in the meeting in reprobating the scandalous outrage.
Richmond Whig.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

BANKS IN MISSISSIPPI.

One of our exchange papers furnishes the following details concerning the creation of banking capital in Mississippi:

In 1830 there was but a single bank in Mississippi, with the exception of the Branch Bank of the United States, with a capital of $350,000. During the session of the Legislature that year, the Planters' Bank was incorporated with a capital of $3,000,000. In 1833 were incorporated the Western Feliciana Railroad and Banking Company, capital $1,000,000; the Vicksburg Railroad, capital $3,000,000; and the Grand Gulf Railroad, capital $2,000,000. In 1836 the following institutions were created: Mississippi Railroad, capital $8,000,000; Commercial Bank of Rodney, $800,000; Commercial Bank of Columbus, $1,000,000; Tombigby Railroad, $2,000,000; Aberdeen and Pontotoc, $1,000,000; Commercial Bank of Manchester, $1,000,000; Agricultural Bank of Mississippi, $600,000; Commercial Bank of Natchez, $3,000,000; Brandon Bank, $4,000,000; forming an augmentation of banking capital of $21,400,000. In 1837 were incorporated the Port Gibson Bank, $1,000,000; Vicksburg Bank, $3,000,000; Vicksburg Water Works, $500,000; Northern Bank of Mississippi, $2,000,000; Hernando Railroad $1,000,000; Bank of Grenada, $1,000,000; Bank of Lexington, $1,000,000; Benton and Manchester Railroad, $1,000,000; making an increase of $10,500,000. In 1838 the Mammoth Union Bank was incorporated, with a capital of $15,500,000.

To recapitulate:

Banking capital in	1830,	$3,000,000
Increase in	1833,	6,000,000
Do. in	1836,	21,400,000
Do. in	1837,	10,500,000
Do. in	1838,	15,500,000
		60,200,000
Add to this sum the capital of institutions not chartered, based upon real estate,		15,000,000
Total,		$75,000,000

Since General Jackson vetoed the Bank of the United States, the local banks in Mississippi have multiplied prodigiously, and the banking capital has increased more than SIXTY MILLIONS. Those who are perpetually declaiming against banks and banking are the very creators of this superfluous banking capital, and Governor McNutt, who is represented as the quintessence of unadulterated loco focoism, voted in favor of the creation of the majority of these banks.

Pressure in the Money Market.—The New York Courier and Enquirer, in its comments on the news received by the British Queen, has the following remarks:

"There is one circumstance which evidently adds much to the uneasiness felt in London, which seems entirely lost sight of; and that is, the high rate of interest prevailing on private securities. It cannot be otherwise than that while private securities of undoubted solvency command a discount of from 7 to 10 per cent., the public, such as consols and Exchequer bills, paying an interest of but about three per cent. should gradually fall in price, and that capital should be withdrawn from the latter and invested in the former. To the English people, accustomed to place so high an estimate on their Government stock, the consequent decline in its value is naturally a source of increased anxiety, added to which, is the still existing uncertainty on the result of the harvest. If the fears prevalent in regard to the latter should prove well founded, there is no saying to what extent the embarrassment of the London market may reach, yet we cannot see why it should further affect the state of things here. There is an end for the present, and probably for a long time to come, of all further loans in Europe on State stocks, but there is less probability of a demand here for specie to ship; and, though the consumption of cotton may be somewhat diminished, it has become an article of such primary necessity that, notwithstanding the value of it may rule somewhat lower than it has done under more auspicious circumstances, there is no danger, we think, of its not commanding a price which will fully remunerate the planter for the cost of its production."

Food for the Fever.—A ship arrived at New Orleans from Havre, with about sixty passengers—chiefly poor Swiss and Germans, on the 4th inst. The Times remarks: It makes the heart of the philanthropist bleed to witness men in the full ruddiness and prime of health *thus walking into a grave yard.* That ten of the sixty will be living when frost comes, we do not believe, unless they leave the city. How are they to do this?

Figured American Silk.—We received this morning some beautiful specimens of American *Silk* from Mr. A. Beck, of Pittsburg. The fabric is figured, and in the ribband form; the colors are rich crimson, blue, and purple. The manufactory which produced them does much business of that kind, and certainly nothing can be handsomer.

The establishment we allude to is at *Economy*, (Mr. Rapp's community,) Beaver county, some dozen miles or so from Pittsburg.—*Phil. Gaz.*

A Monument.—The annexed sentences were contained in the obituary article we published yesterday from the Philadelphia United States Gazette, upon the lamented citizen with whose name the paragraph begins:—

Mr. Carey regarded with deep interest the efforts of the young in business, and never failed to lend his aid to those who asked his advice, and evinced deservings of his approval and assistance; and many who now mourn his departure, feel that the comforts which they enjoy have been multiplied by the *early*, the confiding generosity of a man who would not live to himself, who knew nothing of pleasure that included not others in its causes.

Tremendous Power.—A locomotive engine built at Lowell, for the Western Railroad, on Thursday, started from a state of rest a train of sixty-three cars, filled with merchandise, weighing *three hundred and thirty-three tons*, of 2000 lbs., and carried it with ease over an ascent of 10 feet to the mile at the rate of nine miles an hour.

NEW YORK, September 24.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION—A THEATRE AND THREE CHURCHES BURNED.

Yesterday afternoon, at a little past four, a fire broke out in the National Theatre, at the corner of Church and Leonard streets, which entirely consumed the interior of the house, and communicated to the three churches in the immediate neighborhood,—French Church, adjoining the theatre, and on the corner of Church and Franklin streets; the Dutch Church on Franklin street, a few doors below church street; and the African Church at the corner of Church and Leonard streets opposite the theatre,—the interiors of all three of which were entirely consumed. A dwelling-house next below the theatre on Church street, and one on Franklin, between the Dutch Church and the block of buildings next adjoining the French Church, were also burned. Other buildings on Leonard street and Franklin were considerably injured.

The fire originated in the theatre. Lights are kept burning under the stage all day; and a workman who was employed in repairing the gas pipes, when he left work turned off the gas, as he supposed, but it appears, that instead of doing so, he turned it *on*, and in a short time the whole space under the stage became filled with gas, which as soon as it touched the light, exploded with great violence, blowing up the whole stage. The scenery and light frame work around was almost instantaneously in a blaze, and when the alarm was given the flames were bursting from every part of the house. So rapid was the progress of the fire, that the person had barely time to escape by jumping from a window.

Of course very little was saved from the house. Mr. Kean, who happened to be in the theatre, we are informed, succeeded in saving a part of his wardrobe, but the other actors lost every thing. The books and most of the contents of the office-box were saved.

Mr. Wallack's loss must be very heavy. The house had been newly painted and decorated in the most costly manner, and the scenery and properties were of the most expensive kind. We could not learn that Mr. Wallack saved any thing. The amount of his loss is variously estimated, but it is probably about $15,000, besides the breaking up of all his extensive arrangements for the season. The losses of the actors and actresses it would be difficult to estimate, but they have all suffered severely.

The theatre was built in 1833 for an Italian Opera House, and was opened as such in the course of that year. The Italian Opera was tolerably maintained the first and second season, but subsequently failed entirely, and the house was closed. It was then converted into a theatre, but it was not very prosperous till it came under the management of Mr. Wallack, about two years ago, who has successfully conducted it up to this time.

The cost of the theatre was about $80,000. The building was insured, as we understand, for about $30,000.

Last night Mr. Kean was to make his first appearance since his illness, and nearly all the places in the theatre had been taken before the fire broke out. Many of the ticket holders came in time only to see the house in ruins.

The walls of the theatre on Church and Leonard streets are standing, but nearly the whole of the two rear walls fell as soon as the roof was consumed.

The fire was communicated to the roof of the African Church on the opposite corner, and in a short time the whole interior was in flames. The walls are left standing, and are apparently uninjured. We could not learn that there was any insurance on the building.

While the African Church was burning, the fire extended in the opposite direction, and at about the same time communicated to the French and Dutch Churches.

The French Catholic Church was one of the most chaste and beautiful buildings in the city. It has been finished but a short time. The walls and pillars were of highly finished granite, and it was supposed till yesterday that it was fire proof. The interior was fitted up in a very costly manner. The fine organ in this Church, we are happy to learn, was saved. The walls and pillars in front are standing, and appear to be but little injured. The loss, however, must be great, and we are informed there is no insurance.

The Dutch Reformed Church had been recently repaired, and had been occupied but a few weeks previous to the fire. The walls of this church also are standing, and in good condition.

The three three-story brick houses between the two churches, in Franklin street, very fortunately escaped with scarcely any damage. The intense heat, while the churches were burning on each side and the theatre in the rear, placed them in so much danger, that it seemed impossible to save them, but the well directed efforts of the firemen, aided by a good supply of water, prevented the fire from extending any further.

The whole loss is probably $250,000 or $300,000.

A Disgrace to his Ancestry.—A grandson of the patriot and statesman, Governor Hancock, was brought up to the Boston Police Court on last week, as a common drunkard. He had on a tattered frock, out at the elbows, and rusty with age, coarse trowsers, dirty and ragged old pumps, so broken that his unwashed stockings were seen through them, and without vest or cravat. The Times says: "His prospects once, were brighter than those of any other young man in town, but now the viper, Intemperance, has fastened upon him, and his blood is poisoned with its sting. His parents would have done any thing for him, being abundantly able, but now it is too late. His name blots the police records, and there his history is in part written."

Cost of Lynching.—A verdict of $3,150 damages and costs, was rendered at the last term of the Common Pleas of Stark county, Ohio, against seven of the persons who tarred and feathered Dr. Wilson, at New Berlin, last spring.

The scheme of Mr. Clay, for an equal distribution of the nett proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands among all the States, in the ratio of their federal population—is a scheme to which, it seems to us, there cannot be any sound or plausible objection, when rightly considered. It is alleged, indeed, that the general government has no right to raise money for purposes of distribution, and to this remark we give our most hearty assent. But Mr. Clay proposes to do no such thing. He does not propose to *raise* money *for the purpose* of distributing it, but simply to divide that, which, necessarily derived from this source, must either be so divided, or else be prodigally squandered in extravagance and corruption, or, as Senator Benton once proposed, expended in the erection of forts along the whole extent of our maritime and inland frontier! It is also said, that, by depriving the treasury of these funds, an increase of the tariff of duties will soon become necessary. That might be the case, if the expenses of government should continue to increase as they have done for the last twelve years, but not otherwise. Our belief is, that, by depriving the federal government of this source of revenue, we shall compel it, not to increase the taxes, but to reduce its expenditures, to abolish useless officers; to cut down exorbitant salaries; to ensure a more rigid accountability on the part of receivers and collectors; and to abridge the number of defaulters, and lessen the magnitude of their defalcations.

The Kennebec (Maine) Journal, in a brief paragraph, presents an epitome of the whole case. "These public lands, (it says,) belong to all the States. They were acquired by the blood and the treasure of the whole people of the Union, and belong as much to Maine as to Illinois. The people of the Western States, however, claim them as their own. Benton and other demagogues have encouraged them to make the demand and it is now a leading question in their politics. To get the votes of the West for himself, Mr. Van Buren proposes to give up the lands, and thus rob the old States of their property. Will the people of the East see such a profligate game played, and offer no resistance? The case is plain. The most stupid man cannot fail to understand it. Are our State and individual funds so flush, that we can afford to be thus shuffled out of our just share of this great property? Are two or three millions of dollars of no consequence to us? Are we willing that the Little Magician should take all this wealth to buy for himself and his horde of plunderers the votes of the new States?" It is high time that the people should answer these questions intelligently.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Loco Foco Coalitions.—It was charged, and pretty well proved, by Mr. Rives, last winter, that the "Government" and the "Biddle Monster" had coalesced. The Government deposited the public funds in the vaults of the Monster; and the Monster, in return for the favor, undertook to furnish Government with whatever funds it might desire. The Bank had ceased to be a national institution, and had become just what the Government wished, a State affair, in no degree under the control of Congress, and its books no longer subject to examination by a Congressional Committee. This was, and is still, a highly favorable circumstance for "Government," as it shields, to a great extent, such transactions as it may desire to keep secret, from the knowledge of the public.

We observe that the Loco Foco State Administration of Pennsylvania has recently followed in the footsteps of its compeer at Washington, and borrowed $1,800,000 from the Monster. One of the conditions of the bargain is, that the Bank shall be permitted to issue notes of the denomination of $5.—The other stipulations have not transpired. Who, after this, can doubt the sincerity of Loco Foco opposition to rag money, and especially of their detestation of the Biddle Monster and its rags? Here we have the Loco Foco Cabinet at Harrisburg and that at Washington both in close and intimate connection with the Monster—giving and receiving favors, and that, too, to an extent of which the public can form no idea. What is the natural inference?

Richmond Whig.

Benton Currency.—If the great humbugger's mint drops have never yet made their flow up the Mississippi, they have at least started up the Ohio. The first of their whereabouts we find in the Louisville Journal: It says:

"We understand that counterfeits of the American $5 gold pieces are in circulation in this region. The counterfeits are larger than the real coin, but they are well calculated to deceive."

We cannot perceive that they made a stop at Cincinnati or the intermediate ports, but the next point we find them at is Wheeling. The Times of Tuesday last says:

A man presented himself yesterday at the counter of the N. W. Bank of this city with a handful of doubloons, and was speedily informed that they were rank counterfeits. He tried to look as much aghast as possible, and was positive in his assertion that mintdrops were not counterfeited like the nasty bank rags; but it would not go down. We hope he may pass them on the father of humbugs, Benton himself.

They will, of course, keep on across the mountains and we may shortly look for them here. Let dealers look out.

Baltimore Chonicle.

Where is the President?—It was, we believe, on the 20th June that Mr. Van Buren left the seat of Government on his northern tour. He has now been absent from Washington more than three months, a longer respite from business, we venture to say, than any other President ever felt at liberty to take. During Gen'l Washington's administration, he was never absent more than a month at a time, although he travelled all the way in his own carriage, and, of course, required longer time for prosecuting his journies than Mr. Van Buren now needs. No other President, we believe, ever spent half so much time from the seat of Government during his whole term as Mr. V. B. has done. But where is he now? Is he coming here upon the eve of our election? Where is he? Has he stopped in Albany to regulate the State of New York? or has he arrived quietly in New York? or is he stealing a march upon his friends and getting on homeward through Pennsylvania—or—in short—where is he?—*Balt. Chronicle.*

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

NEWSPAPER PATRONAGE.

[We cannot insert the following Communication from the pen of a fair Correspondent, without returning her our thanks for the just and seasonable reflections with which it abounds. The conduct of some men, who call themselves honorable, with regard to the payment of Newspaper Subscriptions, is, indeed, disgraceful, and well deserves reprobation. That a Newspaper, conducted on proper principles, will exert a very salutary influence in a family, as contended for by our Correspondent, is a truth, so firmly established, that none, we presume, will deny it. Whilst, therefore, on the one hand, the whole energies of the Press should be fearlessly brought to bear upon public wrongs, the greatest care should be exercised that, in no case, shall it violate the sanctity of private life:

"Curs't be the verse, how smooth soe'er it flow,
That tends to make one honest man my foe,
Gives virtue, scandal, innocence, a fear,
Or from the soft-eyed virgin draws a tear!"

Edit. Register.]

FOR THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Who would not take a Newspaper! I must candidly own, notwithstanding the many comforts I enjoy, the many blessings with which I am endowed, that Newspapers are the soul of my existence. How always do I hail the welcome visits of the Register, and its brothers the Observer, and Watchman! What would I do, who am the wife of an intelligent citizen, without the weekly assistance of a Newspaper in the relative duties of a wife and mother. Who, I say, would do without a Newspaper, and who would refuse to pay the subscription price, and that without being dunned for it? As soon would I refuse to pay a labourer whom I had hired to perform some menial service, as refuse to pay the well earned pittance of the industrious Printer. Whose occupation is more laborious? Does he not seclude himself, for hours at a time, from the society of his friends, searching over, and roving up and down, his "never idle, ever busy brain" for the accommodation of his readers? Consider him, while all around are "sunk in slumber," sedulously plying his pen, straining his eyes, culling from the 'store-house' of his mind, the choicest gems to form a casket, for the intellectual enjoyment of all minds, however differently constructed! Consider whom he has to please—the gay and fantastic, the dry and abstruse, the wild and romantic, the industrious farmer, and the anxious merchant. If all these things were duly weighed, the Printer would never have to dine on his 'Pot hooks,' whilst on the neat clean pages of his paper we can feast our eyes to our mind's satisfaction. Who can look at the 'Raleigh Register's' motto and not feel a sympathetic calm:—"Unwarped by party rage." When I was a child, the piece that heads the Poet's corner in the same paper, struck my attention, fired my imagination with poetic fervour, and indelibly stamped a love of the beautiful on my mind. And though, subsequently, I have often read the original, it did not abate the ardor of my admiration at the soul of Poetry that breathes in every word of that line.

I have not yet passed the meridian of 'woman's life' but I have seen the salutary effects of Newspapers on families and neighborhoods. Some eight or ten years ago, I removed to a neighborhood in which resided two brothers, as much alike, I at first thought, as two sons of the same parentage could be. Both were nearly middle-aged men; but I had not, as I thought, an idea in common with either, and a year or two transpired without our being much better acquainted. The nearest neighbor, however, got very sick, and his wife sent for me to administer some medicine to him, and I must confess his repulsive countenance, and sour frowns, made me shrink from him almost with terror. But I summoned up all the courage I was in possession of, and persuaded him to s wallow a portion of Medicine. The next day, I renewed my visit at the earnest solicitation of his wife and found him composedly listening to his little son reading in a Newspaper. I ventured to peep over the little fellow's shoulders, and saw my favorite motto, and in capitals boldly stood forth the "RALEIGH REGISTER"! And is there, thought I—is there one redeeming trait in this family? I must pay some attention to them. After that, I occasionally visited the family, and found them open-hearted, hospitable people; even the children could receive me with ease and pleasure. The other man, I never could conciliate. His forbidding looks kept me from repeating the one visit I made to his house. I never could learn that he took any *paper*. His daughters who were just springing into womanhood, were all shy of me. Now mark the result! The children of the first mentioned man are genteel, respectable young men and women; while the last mentioned man and his son *are in Prison*—not for murder, not for debt, but for an offence that endangers his neighbor's property unless under a strong lock, or a keen Overseer. And his daughters! they—they are women, and I would veil their faults.

For ten years, I have been an observer of men, manners, and things. I have lived in Town and country. It is in the country, that we have an opportunity of appreciating the good effects of Newspapers. In Towns and Cities, we lay refinement and politeness, at the door of fine Schools, and polished society. In the country, where these facilities are wanting, to what must we attribute the good morals and pleasant manners of our stout yeomanry? To Newspapers surely! Then let me impress it on the minds of Parents, to have as many useful and interesting papers in each family as can be paid for; it will enable them to give their children that consistency of character that will make them good and useful members of society.

A SUBSCRIBER'S WIFE.

P. S. If you think these, or any portion of these remarks, worthy of publication, you are at liberty to publish them. If too long, curtail them; if not worth notice, discard them. The facts recorded in the above remarks came under my own observation, and I know somewhat similar ones, in the neighborhood in which I now live. Should you think any portion of this communication worthy of a corner, I pray you, curtail not that part which relates to the Printer's pay. It provokes me to see some men daily reaping the brightest side of their existence from Newspapers, and then, if the subscription price is asked from them, feel more insulted than if a man had bestowed some dreadful epithet on them. Indeed, I do not believe these lines would ever have been elicited from me, had not a man, (whom I know requires a great deal of dunning) as I handed him his paper, say to me—"the papers are half of my existence." If he really thinks so, he should not be so loth to pay for them.

The Tomato is certainly a wonderful plant. It has the reputation of being able to correct the liver—it is said to give tone to the stomach—it extracts ink-stains from linen, spots from furniture, and forms a part in a great variety of agreeable dishes. It stands next to morus multicaulis in newspaper praises, and it appears from the subjoined, that while in various ways friendly to man as a peaceable comforter, it has belligerent qualities also, while warring on his side—the juice of the vine being able to kill one tribe of his enemies:

"The expressed juice of the tomato vine, introduced into the crevice of the bedstead with a feather, is said to effectually destroy bed-bugs."

The New Albany Argus, a genuine loco foco paper, makes the following appeal to one of their leg-treasurers. "Come home Swartwout, and pay up the government the amount of your indebtedness." You may call spirits from the vasty deep .but will they come?

A Vast Estate and Wondrous Story.—The Cincinnati Gazette supplies us with a condensed statement of particulars connected with a law suit which is to be tried at New Orleans during the ensuing winter, in which Major General Gaines, who has recently married a second wife, lays claim, in her right, to an estate now estimated to be worth twelve millions of dollars!

Mrs. Gaines claims to be the legitimate daughter of the late Daniel Clark. Mr. Clark settled in New Orleans, under the dominion of Spain, and became an extensive merchant and speculator, besides distinguishing himself as a politician. He died in 1813, and Mr. Relf, of the mercantile firm of Clark and Relf, of New Orleans, took immediate possession of his immense estates, under a will executed in 1811. From that period to the present, Mr. Relf has controled, conducted, and disposed of Mr. Clark's estates, without accountability to any one. Mrs. Gaines claims as Mr. Clark's daughter. Her story is a romantic one.

In 1802 or 1803, Mr. Clark married, in New Orleans, a lady separated from her husband. The separation had taken place in consequence of proofs that he had a previous living wife—but before these proofs were effectively obtained. Upon this account the marriage was kept private. Mrs. Gaines was born of this marriage, and named Myra. Disagreements arose between Mr. Clark and his wife, which resulted in a final separation in the year 1807, no public acknowledgment of the marriage having taken place. The lady, in the persuasion that her marriage with Clark was an illegal one, from his refusing her a public acknowledgment, intermarried with a gentleman of Philadelphia, who took her to France, where they resided many years. He is now dead; and his widow, claiming to have been once the wife of Daniel Clark, is living, and resides at Natchitoches.

In 1813, it is alleged, that Daniel Clark made a new will, written complete, in his own hand writing, by which he recognized the legitimacy of his daughter, and devised his immense property to her. This will, it is charged, was obtained and secreted, if not destroyed, by Mr. Relf.

In 1832, Myra Clark became the wife of William W. Whitney. She had been brought up by a Mr. Davis, in total ignorance of her parents, and of her alleged rights. After the marriage of Whitney, in examining some old papers, he first obtained an intimation of his wife's parentage and claims. He commenced an investigation, which has led to the full proof, as it is said, of all the facts here stated. In the hands of Gen. Gaines, no doubt every effort will be made to elicit all the facts, and to secure for his wife the paternal heritage that has been wrested from her.

Daniel Clark was a native of Sligo, in Ireland, and came to N. Orleans upon the invitation of a bachelor uncle, who made him his heir. He filled a large space in the politics of the country, and gave information that fully confirmed the Kentucky Spanish conspiracy, and fastened upon Gen. Wilkinson a corrupt participation in it.

The Gazette appends a schedule of Mr. Clark's estate at the time of his death, valued at 5,187,000 dollars.—*Balt. Amer.*

We are indebted to Mr. Orrin Rogers of this city for a copy of the revised edition of the Ohio Gazetteer compiled by Mr. Warren Jenkins, and published at Columbus. The volume reminds us forcibly of the astonishing rapidity with which the great States of the West have advanced. Ohio has been settled but half a century, and it now probably contains not far from 1,500,000 inhabitants.

In all respects it is a wonderful State. The author of the Gazetteer asserts that it possesses "more of the essential ingredients of future greatness, and more self sustaining and self creating principles than any other territory of equal size on the face of the globe." The population of the principal towns is as follows:

Cincinnati 41,000, Cleveland 7,000, Columbus 6,000, Portsmouth 3,000, Sandusky 2,000, Dayton 6,760, Toledo 2,000, Zanesville 4,000, Chilicothe 4,000.

In 1837 the State contained 1010 Post Offices; 5 incorporated cities; 33 banking companies; 10 colleges and principal seminaries of learning, together with public institutions for the insane, the deaf and dumb and the blind.

Ohio covers an area of 40,000 square miles. It is therefore nearly as large as England. Its soil is in many parts unsurpassed, and its surface offers great facilities for rail roads and canals. Iron is found in great abundance, and bituminous coal exists in extensive strata. The State may yet sustain a population as large as the present population of the United States; at least Mr. Jenkins considers it capable of doing so.

Its common school system has been commenced with much liberality, and we trust it will be carried forward with resolution. There is, however, as we learn, some reason to fear a decline in the spirit with which it has been sustained.

Philadelphia North American.

Illinois.—The Illinois Board of Public Works, after two or three meetings, has come to a determination to suspend all works upon contracts made during the present year, and upon re-let work, except such work as may be necessary to be done to keep the improvements in preservation, or to render them available, until ample means shall be furnished for their prosecution.—The Board has also determined to reduce the number of agents and engineers to the smallest possible number necessary for the preservation of the works, and to do the least amount of work possible, and expend the least possible amount of money in the performance of their duties.

Advice to Young Men.—Shun the despicable character of a political brawler. But let nothing, except being bed-ridden, prevent you from exercising that inestimable privilege, the elective franchise. Never disgrace yourself by an absence from the polls, under the unjustifiable, fallacious plea, that your vote is of no consequence. Some of the most important measures of legislative bodies, here and elsewhere, have been carried by majorities of one, two or three.

The vote on the abdication of James II., and the elevation of William and Mary to the throne of Great Britain, was carried by *a majority of two*—51 to 49!!! Let this be an unceasing warning to you of the importance of a vote or two. Never have to reproach yourself, that a profligate man has been elected, or a bad measure adopted, through your absence from this sacred duty.

Mathew Carey.

An Execution.—The following paragraph has appeared in several of the public prints:

"Mr. James G. Birney recently executed at Louisville a deed of manumission to twenty slaves, which descended to him from his father."

A Philadelphia paper tells the story in this fashion:

"Mr. James G. Birney, recently hung at Louisville, gave a deed of manumission to twenty slaves which had descended to him from his father."

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

CHATHAM COUNTY.

PITTSBORO', SEPT. 18TH, 1839.

Mr. Editor: It may be interesting to you, and the readers of your paper, to learn how the Whigs in the good old County of Chatham are demeaning themselves. If so, the following short statement of the proceedings of a meeting, held in this place on Tuesday last, will indicate our movements:

Previous notice having been given of the time and place, the meeting was well attended. It was organized by calling Mr. Jonathan Haralson to the Chair, who made a few remarks, and then called upon Mr. M. Q. Waddell to explain more fully the object of the meeting. Mr. Waddell immediately rose and defined, in a few words, the position of the Whigs—the causes of that position, and the means which had been proposed to effectuate harmony and success in the selection of a suitable person to be Governor of our State, as well as the most honest, capable and eligible candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Mr. Waddell moved, finally, that a Committee be appointed to draft Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting; whereupon, Messrs. Jno. Haughton, W. Albright, M. Q. Waddell, R. K. Smith, Isaac Headen, Wm. Taylor and John Hill were appointed a Committee. After a short retirement, they returned and submitted the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, unremitting opposition to the leading measures of the present Administration has for some time past characterized the County of Chatham, and it is the sense of this meeting that, at no previous period, was it more necessary or proper to avow that *opposition* than at the present moment. Therefore

Be it Resolved, That the Whigs of Chatham will use all worthy means to ensure the success of the good cause in which they are enlisted—a cause, in which they believe the last hope of Constitutional liberty is embarked.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the proposed Convention to be held in the City of Raleigh on the 12th day of November next, to choose some candidate to succeed our energetic and intelligent fellow-citizen, E. B. Dudley, as Governor of this State.

Resolved, That we fully concur in the other purpose of the said Convention, to wit: to select suitable persons to attend the Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 4th of December next, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That we recommend J. M. MOREHEAD, Esq., as a suitable successor to the present incumbent of the Gubernatorial Chair, subject nevertheless to the decision of the Convention.

Resolved, That the President appoint four persons as delegates to said Convention to be held in Raleigh on the 12th of November.

The President, in obedience to the last Resolution, appointed Thos. Lassiter, Robt. K. Smith, Isaiah Burnett and Isaac Headen as delegates to the Convention. Mr. Headen, however, begged to be excused, owing to business which would claim his particular attention about that time; whereupon, it was moved, and unanimously carried, that the Chairman, Jonathan Haralson, should take his place.

Your's respectfully,
BENJ. J. HOUZE, *Secretary.*

Another Boat.—The new Steamer Wilmington, built at Baltimore, for the Wilmington and Halifax Rail Road Company, and intended to ply between this place and Charleston, arrived here on Thursday last. We published in the last Chronicle a very full description of this boat, taken from Lyfords Baltimore Price Current; and upon a cursory examination, find little to add. She has an appearance—certainly a great desideratum in any Steam boat—of being most substantial, and calculated for the worst peltings of the storm, if any perchance should meet her in the way. She has rather more space of cabin than the other boats of this line, and every appliance of ease and comfort, that is demanded in this improved era of travel. Her iron paddle wheels are a novelty, no other in America having them.

Wilmington Chronicle.

A train of twenty-three cars all well stored with merchandise of various kind, for the interior, went up the Rail Road one day last week. A very large quantity of goods have already arrived at this port, to take the Rail Road, destined for parts of the country that have always heretofore received their supplies through other channels. Various sorts of country produce too, have been sent to this market by the way of the Road, from sections of the State which have been to Wilmington, so far as traffic was concerned, *terra incognita*. The fruits of energy, liberality, and perseverance, are beginning to show themselves. Rich, we doubt not, will be the harvest.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

We have seen several odd specimens of wife-advertising, and husband-advertising, but we think the following "beats all natur," in the way of rebutter and rejoinder. It is cut from the Jeffersonville (Ia.) Journal. The eloquent "exfunctifications" of the gentle Mrs. Flood are a caution to all Hoosiers.

MY WIFE,

NANCY FLOOD, has left me without cause or provocation. I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting. She is a trifling, good for nothing jade "any way you can fix it." I warn all "*darkies*" against harboring, feeding, or running away with her, under penalty of having their peepers *blackened*, and their noses *mashed* until they are as flat as trenchers.

JESSE M. FLOOD.

August 22.

☞VERY CLEAR OF IT☜

JESSE M. FLOOD, a fellow who *calls* me his wife, has wickedly showed me the bottom of his foot, and not satisfied with running away between supper and breakfast, the *slabsided lantern jawed* rascal has advertised me for a "*jade!*" What he says about me is as false as he is trifling. He has "*cleared the kitchen,*" leaving me his children to feed without a cent of money. I made him a good wife, but he is a sour, ill-natured, reel-footed and bandy-legged scamp. He can't transmopolate a particle syllogistical *science*, nor can he fusmulticate the least fenso-cosnostiveness from the vulganatorial mind of an idoidisticated wife. I caution all transfulmanatorial girls from having any thing to do with him as he has a white *liver*. Hoping that he will continue to "*measure*" *dirt*, and never show his *hatchet face* in these part again, I remain.

NANCY FLOOD.

August 29.

The Philadelphia Herald announces the death of the renowned Col. Pluck. He died very suddenly in the Alms House, of disease of the heart.—The Colonel had been a man famous in his day, and there are few whose reputation extended farther or wider.

FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS BY THE BRITISH QUEEN.

The British Parliament was prorogued by her Majesty, in person, on the 27th of August, to Thursday, the 24th of October next.

Many changes had occurred in the Ministry. Mr. Rice had resigned his station as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and was succeeded by Mr. F. Baring. Mr. R. Gordon succeeds Mr. Baring as under Secretary of the Treasury. Lord Howick had resigned his post as Secretary of War. Mr. Shiel succeeds Mr. Poulett Thomson as Vice President of the Board of Trade. Mr. Thomson is appointed Governor General of the Canadas, and was soon to leave England to enter upon the duties of his office. Lord John Russell retires from the Home Department, in which he is succeeded by the Marquis of Normanby: Lord John becoming Colonial Secretary. Mr. Labouchere was appointed President of the Board of Trade.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Sept. 2.

The demand for Cotton has been to a fair extent during this week, but has been very freely supplied by holders of American, and the market closes heavily at a decline of ⅛d. per lb. from last week's quotations. Egyptian continues in demand and supports former rates. Brazil is scarce and commands very full prices. Surat is in good demand, and has advanced ⅛d. per lb. on last week's rates.

The sales of the week amount to 33,840 bales, including 1500 American on speculation, and 2500 American, 360 Pernam, 150 Maranham, and 1000 Surat, for export. 100 bags Sea Island and 500 Stained are announced for auction on Friday.

310 Sea Island, 19d a 24d; 40 Stained do, 8⅞ a 14; 6640 Upland, 6⅞ a 8⅛; 2190 Mobile, &c., 6⅛ a 8; 15,710 New Orleans, 6⅞ a 9⅜; 760 Egyptian, 11¼ a 13.

The business to-day amounts to 3000 bales, all to the trade, except 200 American, for export, and consists of 400 Brazils at 9d to 10⅛d, and the remainder American. There is no change in prices, though the market is dull.

Taken on speculation this year	bales	219,120
Ditto in 1838	"	93,400
Stock in Liverpool 31st December 1838		248,340
Ditto in 1837		170,800
Decrease of imports this year compared with the same date in 1838		286,418
Decrease of stock		2300
Decrease of quantity taken for consumption		212,200

COMPUTED STOCKS.

August the 30th, 1839	517,200
Same period in 1838	508,700

The New York Commercial Advertiser of Monday says—"The Great Western departed from the wharf between 3 and 4 o'clock, and soon after 5 was at sea, with a fine breeze and charming weather. She had only forty-five passengers, an unusually small number. This may be accounted for from the lateness of the season, the travelling for pleasure being over. The Western has on board upward of half a million of dollars in specie, chiefly, we understand, from some of the Philadelphia Banks."

Letters by the Great Western.—No less than the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars was received on Saturday, for letters sent by the Great Western—a larger sum than was ever received on any similar occasion: the number of letters being about ten thousand.

FROM FLORIDA.

ST. AUGUSTINE, September 13.

Indian News.—On the 27th ult., the Indians attacked a party of volunteers on *Orange Lake*, killed and took prisoners the whole party.

Seventeen men of Fort Andrews had a fight with 40 Indians—loss, whites, 2 killed, 5 wounded.

A wounded Indian went into Fort Pierce for assistance. He is under the care of the surgeon.

JACKSONVILLE, September 14.

MORE INDIAN NEWS.

A gentleman direct from Middle Florida informs us, that on 28th ult., while a party of regulars attached to a Post near the Suwannee River, were engaged in building a bridge about two miles from the Fort, they were fired on by a party of Indians, (the number our informant did not know) and six of their number killed. They were under the command of a Sergeant, who was among the slain. They were rallied by a private, and although inferior in point of numbers to their savage foe, succeeded in beating the Indians back, and securing their dead and wounded. Six of their number shouldered each a dead man, and retreated, the Indians pursuing and firing upon them. They succeeded however, in getting to the Fort, promptly returning the fire of the Indians the whole distance. The conduct of the regulars in this short but severe engagement, is said to have been very brave and soldier like. Three or four Indians were seen to fall being borne off by their companions.

When will it end?—It is currently reported among the Northern papers, that the Van Buren men have sent thirty thousand dollars into the State of New Jersey for the purpose of influencing the approaching election in that State. We would not be surprised if, after a little, the administration itself would become itinerant, and just before an important election, camp out in each State whose assistance it may require, for the purpose of bribing it conveniently with the treasure and patronage of government.

Raleigh Star.

Capital is the great spur of industry, and credit the great substitute for capital. Where property is secure, honesty and industry give a man credit equivalent to capital itself. Industry and capital combined, lead to successful enterprise, and thus are wealth and its attendant blessings acquired. Thus it is in truth, and in fact, that Banks place the poor man upon a level with the rich. Banks are emphatically institutions of the people—they began with the people and belong to the people—they have everywhere tended to equalize the distinctions in society, and wherever an aristocracy of birth existed have thrown it into the shade. Banks are the life and soul of credit and of commerce, and through these means, it may be confidently asserted, have done more to improve the social condition of man than most other human agencies.—They have every where been the friend of the artisan the mechanic and the laborer. They have every where been identified with the spirit of liberty, and regarded with jealousy by arbitrary power. They have every where added to the comforts of society.—*Salem Gazette.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1839.

COTTON.—We are in the daily receipt of a few bales of new Cotton, which sells readily at 10 to 11. At Charleston, sales at 11 to 12½. At Columbia, 11 to 12. At New Orleans 10½ to 13. At Mobile, nothing doing, the city deserted. At Cheraw 10 to 11½.

EARLY FROST.—We understand that there was a white Frost yesterday morning,—probably as early as one has ever been experienced in this place. Frost again this morning, with ICE.

A ROGUE CAUGHT.—On Monday night last a Store was broken open, and about $50 stolen. Such occurrences have become so common of late, as scarcely to excite attention; but on this occasion it fortunately happened that a vigilant patrol was out, who took up the matter in earnest, and before day, had caught the rogue and recovered the greater part of the money. He was detected in consequence of a splinter adhering to the axe with which the door was broken open. The fellow is a well known barber's boy, named Henry, and there is scarcely a doubt that he is the rascal who has committed so many robberies within the last six months. He implicated another black boy, and both are now in jail. If he is as good at breaking *out* as he is at breaking *in*, he will make our miserable jail but a temporary refuge, unless he is well taken care of.

THE LAFAYETTE HOTEL.—We had the pleasure, a day or two ago, of passing through this establishment, and were struck with the remarkable neatness and elegance of the furniture and arrangements. After being closed for some months, the whole house was thoroughly repaired, painted and whitewashed, and supplied with new and handsome Furniture, so that it was opened by Col. Yarbrough, about two months since, in a style comparing very favorably with the best Northern Hotels. The only particular in which it is inferior to them, is in this, that the market does not supply so great a variety of luxuries as the markets of the great cities. The House is in every way worthy of public patronage.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—Our State has been blessed with a remarkable degree of good health this season—a blessing the more to be appreciated because every State South of us has had to bewail the loss of hundreds and thousands of citizens, of all classes, by that awful scourge of hot climates, yellow fever. Whilst *they* have mourned over the ravages of this destroyer, our State has not only been free from any epidemic, but has been remarkably exempt from the less fatal diseases to which we are usually subject. As to this town, we have never seen so few pale faces, and feeble steps, on any previous return to town in the Fall season, as we have met with since our return a week ago. It is true that death has visited one or two habitations, and has called to their rest some who were fitted to shine in a better world than this;—but not one has fallen by any local disease, nor has the blow fallen, where it had not been long expected.

From Mobile, New Orleans, Natchez, Augusta, and Charleston, the accounts are still distressing in the highest degree.

Mobile has been the greatest sufferer. The population is said to be reduced, by death and removal, to two or three thousand, but yet the disease was on the increase at the latest dates. The deaths on the 16th were 20; on the 17th, 7.

At New Orleans, on the 16th, 44 deaths; on the 17th, 31.

Augusta, like Mobile, is almost depopulated. The deaths for the week ending on Wednesday last, were 41, chiefly from fever. The Constitutionalist advises absentees not to return.

The deaths in Charleston from the 15th to the 22d, were 23, of whom 8 were by Yellow Fever.

EDITORIAL CHANGES, &c.—The Raleigh Register of Saturday last contains a notice of the dissolution of the firm of *Joseph Gales & Son*, Editors of the Register, and of the continuance of the business by the Junior Partner, Weston R. Gales, Esq. The Register completed the fortieth year of its existence a few days ago, having been established in Sept. 1799, by the late Senior Editor, the venerable and venerated Father of the Press in North Carolina, who now retires, respected for the sound principles which he always advocated in his paper, and carried out into practice in his life.

The present proprietor, who, though still young, has been associate Editor for nearly 20 years, proposes shortly to publish the Register twice a week, and otherwise improve its appearance; and for that purpose will issue a Prospectus, which we are sure its friends, and the Whigs generally, will take pains to render effective; for from its ability, consistency, and firmness, as well as its location, it is an important engine for promoting the success of Whig principles. The Register states that no appeal has been made to the public, through the medium of a Prospectus, for additional support, since its establishment in 1799.

The Star, it will be seen, from a notice in another column, has received an accession to its strength, by the association of Hugh McQueen, Esq. with the late sole Editor, Mr. Lemay.

The Charlotte Journal has been considerably enlarged, and is very neatly printed. It is a sound Whig paper.

GREAT DROUGHT.—The present is probably the severest drought ever experienced in the Southern country. It extends through the whole South. As an evidence of its effects in this State, we were yesterday shown a letter from Stokes county, (which our readers know is in the grain growing region,) ordering a barrel of flour to be sent there from this town, as it was impossible to get grinding done at the mills in that county. An individual in Moore county has been mentioned to us, who had to send 30 miles to have corn ground. We are informed by a gentleman who has long paid attention to our river, that he has never known it so low. And yet our enterprizing boat-owners manage to get goods up, somehow or other.

The crop of cotton must be materially shortened by this drought. Fortunately the grain was generally beyond the reach of injury.

The following are only a few of the evidences of the extent of this drought at the South. The rivers are as low as ours.

A letter to the Editors, from Marion Court House, S. C., dated 24th inst., says: "The long and still prevailing drought in the Peedee country, has blighted the prospects of the farmers to an extent unparalelled in the last thirteen years. The Cotton Crop has ceased to mature, and is now nearly fully blown—industrious farmers will soon have completed their harvest. Late corn, peas and potatoes are almost entirely blasted."—*Charleston Courier.*

A letter from Columbia, to the editors, says: "Our river is lower than it has been for the last sixty-five years. We have had no rain for near four weeks. The Pea, Potatoe and Turnip crop is almost ruined; great complaint is made, by the Cotton Planter, on account of the bolls being shed, which is said to make one-third difference in the crop."—*Charleston Courier.*

Drought in Georgia.—A letter dated Macon, Sept. 9th, says:—"We have had no rain here for six weeks. The wells are all drying up, and the water courses all over the country are also dry, and but one grist mill within hearing of this place, that can do any grinding. The fine cotton prospect in this section is ruined."

Cotton Crops in Mississippi.—Letters from Mississippi under date of the 6th inst. published in the New Orleans Bulletin, state that in the interior of that state, the cotton crop will not reach more than half what was at first anticipated by the planters. A continued drought for a month, and the ravages of the cut worm had completely blighted the prospect.

The Maryland Election, for Members of Congress and the State Legislature, takes place this day, and we may expect the full returns in time for our next paper. The Whig papers appear to be in good spirits, and unless they greatly deceive themselves we shall carry a majority of the State. In the last Congress there were five Whigs and three Tories.

The Carolinian has been laboring for four weeks past, to demolish the Circular which Mr. Deberry addressed to his constituents on the 28th August. The Editor has already written about twice as much in *quantity*, (the *quality* is quite another thing,) as the Circular, and is not yet fully delivered. The great effort appears to be to convict Mr. Deberry of falsehood, or prevarication, or *something*. We have read a part of this *wordy* effort, but find nothing worthy of notice. Mr. Deberry's character as a man of veracity, is fortunately too well known, and too firmly fixed, to be injured by the assaults of the North Carolinian.

The Carolinian, during our absence, some weeks ago, attempted a formal vindication of the handbill signed "A Freeman," in which, among other things, we find the following:—

"The Observer in a late number of that print, professes to attach none of this abuse to the gentlemen who make the certificate:

"The Observer is aware that their characters are above reproach. Well, if no blame is to be attached to these gentlemen for certifying that the communication corresponds with the Journals as to Mr. Deberry's votes, is it not an *admission* that the communication *speaks the truth?*

The above is an instance of how easily a false deduction may be made from assumed premises. The Observer did not choose to say any thing in regard to the certificate, on account of his regard and respect for *one* of the gentlemen who signed it, and forthwith the Carolinian converts this forbearance into "*an admission* that the communication *speaks the truth.*" An admission that the Carolinian well knew we never made; but so far from it, we exposed some of its falsehoods, and pronounced it, in our opinion, "totally unworthy of the least reliance." Yet the Carolinian represents us as "*admitting that the communication speaks the truth!*"

Of a piece with this, is its inference in regard to those who signed the certificate. Because we do not choose to say any thing about them, we are represented as being "aware that their characters are above reproach," and that "no blame is to be attached to them." We do not choose to have our language thus perverted, and when we feel inclined to state that the characters of any persons are above reproach, we shall be apt to do it without the aid of the Carolinian.

It is a curious coincidence, that whilst the Superior Court of Anson county was in session last Spring, the Rev. Mr. Morris was *induced* to become a candidate for Congress, contrary to what is said to have been his previously expressed determination; and that whilst the Superior Court of the same county was in session this Fall, the same gentleman is delivered of a long communication for the Carolinian, in defence of himself and attack upon his successful competitor. It was said that the District owed the honor of the offer of his services to the persuasions of a certain politician who attends that Court from another county, and it is shrewdly suspected that Mr. Morris's "statement" might claim the same paternity.

We intended to notice one or two of the statements to which Mr. Morris has signed his name, but have not had time.

THE GREAT RAIL ROAD.—It will be a subject of gratification to many North Carolinians, (and *under existing circumstances*, we are of the number,) to learn that at the meeting of Stockholders in the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road Company, held at Ashville on the 16th ult., it was solemnly resolved to stop the work at Columbia, unless the other States interested come forward with efficient aid; and as that is out of the question, the scheme is at an end. The work is under contract and will be completed from Branchville to Columbia, a distance of 66 miles.

The great hostility of many persons in this State to the work, arose from the grant to the company of the right to establish a Branch Bank within this State. Very few persons can be found who are not now strenuously opposed to that grant; but at the time it was made; it was supposed that a Rail Road from this place might speedily be constructed to tap the great road, and make it subserve the trade and prosperity of North Carolina. So costly a work as a road from this place to Rutherford being now out of the question, few North Carolinians can desire to have the Bank established.

Col. Abraham Blanding, a distinguished Lawyer and Citizen of South Carolina, died of yellow fever at Sullivan's Island, near Charleston, on the 10th ult. He had been for several years President of the Commercial Bank of Columbia, from which he was called to the Presidency of the Mammoth Rail Road Bank of the Charleston and Cincinnati Company, which office he held at the time of his death.

ANOTHER VACANCY IN CONGRESS.—The Hon. A. G. Harrison, Member of Congress from Missouri, died on the 7th ult. He was an Administration man, and his place will doubtless be filled with another of the same politics.

SPECIE.—The Great Western carried to England from New York, about half a million of dollars of Specie, and the Silvie de Grasse about $200,000.

LARGE SALE OF MULTICAULIS.—A sale of 260,000 trees took place near Philadelphia on the 18th ult. The trees were small, the average height supposed to be not more than 2½ feet, having but few branches, and it is supposed not more than an average of 20 buds to the tree. And yet they brought from 17½ to 37½ cents per tree, an average of 31 cents; the whole producing $81,218 75. Considering the small size of the trees, the price was enormous. And it is worthy of remark, that the purchasers were nearly all from the Western States.

A traveller through the Northern States cannot fail to be struck with the dwarfish appearance of the plants which fall under his observation on almost every farm. We saw many thousands in the States North of Maryland, that would not average a foot high, and scarcely a tree that would measure five feet. The usual height was from 1 to 4 feet. The leaves small and yellowish.

At the South, on the contrary, the trees are from 5 to 12 feet high, the leaves enormously large, and of a deep green colour, and the number of buds may be estimated at an average of 100 to the tree. We counted, on one tree in this town, no less than 307 buds—a tree the growth of this season, from a bud planted in March, in sandy soil, and without any particular pains taken in the cultivation.

We are perfectly convinced, from ocular demonstration, that the Middle South is the region for the Multicaulis, and for silk, and that not many years will elapse before silk will take the place of cotton in all but the extreme Southern States. There is no State in which it can be introduced to greater advantage than North Carolina.

PRICES CURRENT.

Cocoons, $2 50 to $5 per bushel; demand exceeding supply.
Silk Worm Eggs, $10 per ounce, clear eggs.
American Reeled Silk, $5 50 per pound.
Brooks's Reel for reeling and twisting silk, $35 to $40.
Dennis's Reel, about $30.
Gay's complete Silk Machinery, $400.
Cheney's Reel, $6.
Piedmontese or Italian Reel, $15.
Clark's Spinner and Twister, $40.

There is a cash market in this city for all the raw silk that can be produced; the supply is far short of the demand, and it commands a higher price than any of the foreign article.—*Morris's Silk Farmer.*

We are pleased to learn that those of our citizens who have embarked in the Mulberry tree culture, have prospect of being amply remunerated. We hear of several small lots being sold at 2½ cents per bud—and we are told that Mr. Robert Sorey, of this county, has sold his nursery containing a little upwards of 400 trees for $500; these trees were the product of buds planted this year, for which $15 were paid.

Tarborough Press.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.—In a late number of the Globe, we find nearly six columns occupied with an Editorial review of *some* of the contested elections which will come before the next session of Congress. We have never met with a more Jesuitical paper, even in the Globe. The object is to prepare the public mind for a scene of violence at Washington, such as occurred at Harrisburg; to induce the Tories to thrust out the Whigs, who having regular certificates of election, are entitled to take seats in the House, and to thrust *in* the Tories, who lack that essential qualification. We do not believe that the Globe will succeed. The people are not yet prepared for such a scene as that in the Halls of Congress. They are not yet prepared to see the pillars of the temple pulled down by the Samson of Tory Democracy, as recommended by one of the Tory prints, rather than have the Whigs triumph. We anticipate a stormy opening of the session, for there are no less than eight seats contested, and an effort will doubtless be made to prevent any of the persons whose claims are disputed from taking their seats. But any thing like the Harrisburg scenes must be postponed a little longer. If Benton should ever be elected President, (as it is the intention of the Tory party that he shall be, if they can command the power to effect it,) then may we look for a parallel to the Harrisburg riots. But we trust that Heaven has no such curse in store for our country.

The Globe first professes to give an account of the Pennsylvania election, and to expose the fraud attempted by the 8 Whig candidates for the Legislature from Philadelphia county. *Our* opinion of the conduct of those persons has not been disguised. We condemned it at the time as fraudulent, and we have seen nothing to change the opinion then formed. But the causes which led to it, and the plea by which they attempted to justify their course, are carefully concealed by the Globe.

They may be briefly stated as follows:—The judges of the election, a majority of whom were Tories, took it upon themselves to reject the returns of the "Northern Liberties," amounting to upwards of 5,000 votes, on the pretence that frauds had been committed, but in reality for the purpose of electing C. J. Ingersoll, a furious Tory, to Congress. Set those 5,000 votes aside, and Ingersoll was elected. Count them, and Naylor, a Whig, was elected. That was the motive, which the Globe has carefully concealed. In an evil hour, the Whig return judges determined to follow this example. They rejected the votes of some of the other precincts, on the ground of fraud, and secured the certificate of election for the 8 Whigs. This was wrong; but it was exactly such a wrong as had been attempted by the Tories themselves. And we have not the least doubt that Ingersoll will attempt to take his seat, as the 8 Whigs attempted to take theirs. Let it not be forgotten, that the example was set by the Tories.

The Globe sustains the decision of the Tory judges of the election, in excluding the returns from the Northern Liberties, on account of alleged frauds.—But we shall see how soon the opinion of the Globe is changed when its party is to be the gainer by a contrary construction.

A few days *after* this attempt to elect Ingersoll, by setting aside returns on the plea of frauds, the Whig returning officers of one of the counties in New Jersey alleged that they too had discovered frauds at one or two of the precincts of Middlesex county, in their State; and thereupon they determined to follow the same evil example. They set aside these returns, and the consequence was, that five Whigs were returned to Congress, instead of five Tories, who would have been entitled to the seats if those precincts had been counted. Now the Globe at once changes its *principles!* and thinks it monstrous that the returning officers should take upon themselves the right to set aside the people's votes.

For once we agree with the Globe. It is a great evil. After votes have been deposited in the ballot box, no person should have a right to set them aside. It belongs to the Legislative body to decide whether the election has been fairly conducted, and whether the member returned has the majority of legal votes. Permit any one else to exercise that right, and elections will be mere mockeries. The people will have no power to choose their representatives; but the choice will be made by the Sheriff or the judges of the election. See how often this has occurred already, and judge if it be not necessary to put an end at once to such a practice.

So far as we have been able to judge from the information before us, the five Tories should have received the certificates, and the Whigs should have contested the election before Congress, exposed the frauds, and secured the seats if entitled to them, as we have scarcely a doubt that they are. In this opinion we may be mistaken, but it has been formed from such evidence as we have; and we are the more free to express it, because we have seen of late years so many attacks upon the integrity of the ballot box, that we are anxious to rouse honest men, of all parties, to a serious consideration of the danger, before it is too late to remedy the evil.

The first great fraud was perpetrated by Hocker, of Kentucky, who, as Sheriff, refused to exhibit his poll books, by which refusal his political friend was returned to Congress, against the will of a majority of the people. For this violation of his duty and of his oath, and monstrous outrage against the elective franchise, Hocker was appointed to a lucrative office by the late Administration, which he continued to hold till he robbed the government, (as might have been expected,) and fled to Texas.

This whole affair was a strong blow struck against the public morals, as well as the purity of elections.

Passing over minor cases, some of which have come under our own observation, the Pennsylvania and New Jersey cases appeal strongly to all honest men to bring the only corrective, *public opinion*, strongly to bear upon the subject.

In the same long article, the Globe justifies the horrible plot divulged by A. J. Pleasonton, as disclosed to him by Col. McElwee, of blowing up the Philadelphia Troops whilst on their way to Harrisburg. "Hundreds," says the Globe, "who were at Harrisburg when the Legislature of Pennsylvania convened there last December, said as much as Mr. McElwee is reported to have said; and what is more, might have done all they said they would do, if Gov. Ritner had persisted in the attempt to conceal his malfeasance while in office."

The negro case at Hartford, has been brought to a close, for the present, by the dismissal of the writ of habeas corpus. This decision was a bitter pill for the abolitionists, who had made every effort to have the negroes set at liberty. The case will again come before the U. S. District Court in November.

We are informed by the Charleston Mercury of Saturday, of the regretted death of Gen. R. Y. Hayne, of South Carolina, who died at Ashville in this State, on last Tuesday, from a short illness of Bilious fever. Gen. Hayne was in his 49th year.

Wilmington Chronicle.

William E. Anderson of Hillsborough, is, we understand, appointed Cashier of the Branch of the Bank of the State in this Town, in the place of John A. Lillington, resigned.—*Ib.*

We hear that contracts have been made in Wayne county, in this State, for the delivery of Corn at 30 cents per bushel.—*Ib.*

Onward.—Ten more miles of our Rail Road will be opened to-day, which will reduce the travel by stage between Wilmington and the Roanoke to 30 miles—the balance of the way, 130 miles, being over one of the best built Rail Roads in the United States. Such has been the progress made during the month past, that the prospect is now fair for the opening of the whole line of the Road before Christmas.—*Ib.*

THE RALEIGH STAR.—We copy the following announcement from the last Raleigh Star:—

The Editor of the STAR has the pleasure to announce to the public, that he has associated with himself in the Editorial department of his paper, Hugh McQueen, Esq. a gentleman whose high reputation for talents, literary attainments, and sterling Republican principles, is too well known and appreciated, both in and out of the State, to need commendation. It is only necessary to state that he will devote sufficient attention to the business, to make the Star an able and efficient advocate of the rights of the people, and a public journal every way worthy of the pure republican State of North Carolina, whose interests and honor it will always be its primary object to promote. Its political character will remain unchanged.

It is with the public to decide whether this shall be a permanent arrangement or not. The patronage of the Star must be *greatly increased* to enable the proprietor to sustain the additional expense thus incurred; and he hopes, for the good of the glorious cause which it supports—the cause of constitutional liberty—and for the elevation of the character of the press, that it will be promptly extended to him by a liberal and an enlightened public.

He also still contemplates a further enlargement and typographical improvement of the Star, which he promises *shall* be accomplished in the course of a few months, *if the necessary encouragement be given to the enterprise.*

Dr. Montgomery's Letter—once more.—When we published the Communication from our Fayetteville Correspondent, on the subject of Dr. Montgomery's Letter to W. F. Leak, Esq. we promised, upon the production of the *original* Letter, to do the Doctor justice in the premises, if he had been misrepresented. The Letter written to Mr. Leak has been enclosed to a gentleman in this City, and exhibited to us, and we find, upon comparing it with the Letter published in the "Standard" Extra of August 5th, 1839, that the two exactly tally, except that, in the printed copy, the glaring inaccuracies of the original in Spelling, punctuation, &c. are corrected. The Letter of the Doctor has no superscription or postmark, but Mr. Leak positively asserts that they were torn off, because he did not wish his name to be used in the matter, and we have no doubt of the truth of his statement. We, therefore, do the Doctor the justice to say, that though many of his phrases and expressions were correctly reported, yet *as a whole*, our correspondent's account of his Letter was very highly colored, and was rather more of a caricature than a likeness. This explanation would have been as cheerfully given before the Election, had our repeated demand for the original Letter been attended to.

In making this statement, however, we feel bound in candor to say, that we consider the officious intermeddling of Doctor Montgomery with the Election, not only in that District but in others, as obnoxious to censure, as if every letter and syllable, attributed to him by our Correspondent, had been contained in his Letter.—*Ral. Reg.*

THE COTTON CIRCULAR, which two or three months since occupied so much attention in the newspapers of New York and the South, is defended again by one of the authors of the scheme. Hon. George McDuffie in a long communication, complaining of the denunciations against his scheme, gives the following as his plan of operation:

I propose that the *existing* banks, in the cotton-growing states, should discount the notes of cotton planters and others, upon the security of cotton actually deposited in a neighboring warehouse, every paper being put in possession of the bank, necessary to the completeness and security of its lien. That the notes should be discounted at 90 days, with an understanding, that if the proprietor of the cotton determined not to have it shipped to Europe in that time, the note must be punctually paid at its maturity, or the bank be authorized to have the cotton sold, holding the surplus, after paying the note, as a deposite to the credit of the proprietor.

But if the proprietor determined to ship his cotton, which it is presumed would be the case in most instances, the bank should be authorized, at the end of the ninety days, to draw a ninety day bill upon Europe against the cotton, having been at the time of the shipment placed in possession of all the documents necessary to make that authority effective, the planter or proprietor retaining the control over the times and terms of selling the cotton, provided it be sold in time to discharge the bill drawn against it at its maturity.

This is the whole sum and substance of the plan, so far as I have had any agency in it. In setting down ninety days as the time the notes discounted and bills drawn should have to run, I have merely adopted what I suppose would be convenient periods, subject of course to such modifications as experience may suggest.

This plan Mr. McDuffie thinks would place the Southern Banks upon a more solid foundation than any other Banks in the United States. The effect would be to give them a supply of Foreign exchange, and make the Bills of Exchange on London at Charleston, as valuable as specie in the vaults of the Bank.

Another advantage, he says, would be to prevent the extravagant fluctuations in the price of cotton heretofore experienced, and so ruinous to all concerned, by taking the cotton trade, to a very great extent out of the hands of mere speculators, who generally have very little capital, and rely almost entirely on Bank credits for the means of operating.

As to the currency, Mr. McDuffie says:—"I am one of those who believe that the issue of one hundred millions of bank paper, in addition to the present circulation, so far from adding one cent to the wealth or capital of the country, would be the greatest evil that could be inflicted on it; operating as an insidious transfer of that vast sum, from the pockets of the people at large, to the corporation issuing the paper. I believe our currency is now redundant, and that no remedy can ever cure its diseased condition, whether it be the sub-treasury scheme or national bank, that does not reduce our bank circulation to its proper limits. To suppose, as multitudes vainly do, that it is within the compass of human power to relieve the embarrassed by making money plenty, and by the same agency, to reform the currency, by making it scarce, is to suppose a miracle, such as divine power has never performed."

DIED,

In the vicinity of Fayetteville, on the morning of the 15th inst. Mrs. CATHARINE CAMERON, relict of the late Judge Cameron, of Florida, and second daughter of the late M. McQueen, of Chatham.

If the tears which flow from the fountain of surviving affection, or the frail and fleeting tribute which marks the records of the tomb, might sweeten the repose of the grave, or add to the serenity of sainted bliss, the hearts which now throb with unavailing anguish would continue to bleed in profusion, and the kindred pen would be long and sedulously employed in framing a fit memorial of that endearing life, the dropping of which has been recorded in the preceding lines. For as much of delicate and refined sensibility, of pure and profound affection, of wakeful and sympathetic tenderness, and of gentle and beneficent virtue as usually grace the chapter of social life, have been removed from the sphere which had been long cheered and blessed by their genial influence, and consigned in the beauty of their interest, to the last abode of mortal flesh. And when the soothing hand of time shall have shed a composing charm upon the pungency of grief, the spirit of affection will linger with mournful satisfaction upon the fond and bright conviction that no licence has been borrowed from the sanctity of the grave in the work of delineating her merits, who now slumbers in its cold and unconscious bosom. For if no marble tablet should hereafter arise to distinguish the spot where the ceremonies of the tomb were closed, and no faithful record of her worth should be found in future, among the archives of relative devotion, her peculiar excellence in the varied relations of life would still leave an indelible impression upon the hearts of those who witnessed her unquenchable spirit of devotedness as a wife, her enduring and ever watchful tenderness as a mother, her generous and fervid affection as a sister, her inflexible constancy as a friend, her exemplary purity as a christian, and her ardent and active benevolence in dispensing the charities of life.

When years shall have passed away upon the fleeting pinions of time, and the mound which marks the final receptacle of her peaceful ashes shall have wasted away and disappeared, witnesses to attest her virtues will rise up, both from the green hills among which she passed the blushing and radiant morn of life, and from those fond and devoted circles which were comforted and cheered by the virtues of her mature age. Yes! the blessings of humble gratitude, the glowing and profound regard of an extended circle of friends, the cherished affections of those who were reared at the same social altar, and the ardent and imperishable love of an interesting family of children, who hung with trembling ecstacy upon every glimmering prospect of her returning health, which broke upon their anxious vision, will preserve her memory in a form of unwasting freshness when all artificial memorials shall have decayed and been forgotten.

Farewell, then, pure and beloved spirit! Go share the raptures which flow from a life as fair as the surface of Spring! Go share in the imperishable prospects of bliss which bloom beyond the stars! and when the trumpet shall sound and the dead arise, may thy place be found amid the just and pure in heart!—[*Communicated.*]

In Wilmington, on Sunday night last, Mr. JOHN H. HOLMES, aged 38 years, for the last 20 years a resident of Wilmington and Smithville.

Near Laurel Hill, Richmond county, on the morning of the 20th ult., after a long and painful illness, Mr. ARCHIBALD McNAIR, a native of Killean Kintyre, Scotland, aged 45 years, but for the last eighteen years, a resident of Richmond county. Mr. McNair has left a wife, and eight small children to mourn his loss. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, at Laurel Hill, for a number of years, and although confined to his bed for several months, never murmured nor repined at his fate, but died perfectfully satisfied of enjoying the reward of a well spent life. He was much respected and esteemed by all his neighbours, who sincerely sympathize with his bereaved family.—[*Communicated.*

At his residence in Richmond county, N. C., on the evening of the 22d inst., Mr. MALCOM NICHOLSON, in the 86th year of his age. His last illness was painful and protracted, yet it produced no impatience. His intellect remained clear and vigorous until within a few minutes of his death. His spirit was kind and gentle to the last. As his dissolution drew near, his mind seemed wholly given to joyous anticipations. He was an exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church for a number of years, and was loved and esteemed by all who knew him. He has left three sons, together with a numerous circle of friends and relations, to mourn their irretrievable loss. Life's last work is done, and its long lesson of consistent, humble, practical piety—teaching that "to live is Christ,"—now proclaims in the emphasis of a peaceful and triumphant departure that "to die is gain."—*Communicated.*

At his residence in Marion District, South Carolina, on the 26th ult., Capt. JOHN GREGG, in the 59th year of his age. In his death our District has lost one of its most useful citizens, and the Presbyterian Church one of its most valuable members.

Communicated.

In Charleston, on the 12th ult., Mr. TERENCE O'HANLON, Jun., aged 46 years.

On the 24th of June, at his residence in Chambers county, Ala., Dr. WM. R. FREDERICK, in the 45th year of his age. Dr. F. was a native of Duplin county, N. C., and a distinguished member of the Legislature of that State for several years, and has left a large family of children, and numerous friends in both States to mourn his death.

In the same county, on the 11th inst., at the residence of her husband, Mrs. LOUISA HICKS, aged 29 years.

Mrs. H. was a daughter of the late Col. William Blackman of Sampson county, N. C., and has left a large number of friends in her native State, who will learn with pain, of her early decease. She died in full christian faith.

In Davidson County, on the 7th inst., after a lingering case of the dropsy, JAMES SMITH, Esq., aged 67 years.

In the vicinity of Salisbury, on Friday 6th inst., Mr. JAMES BROWN, aged 71 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—OCTOBER 2.

Brandy, peach,	45 a 50	Lard,	12½
Ditto, apple,	35 a 40	Molasses,	36 a 40
Bacon,	11 a 12½	Nails, cut,	7½
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Butter,	20 a 23	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	10 a 11	Salt,	75 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	24 a 32	Sack,	$2 50 a $2 75
Corn,	75 a 85	Tobacco, leaf,	8 a 10
Candles, F. F.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 20
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 25	Bale Rope,	8 a 12
Flour, new	$4 a $5	Wheat, new	80 a
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	40
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	17 a 20

WILMINGTON MARKET—OCTOBER 1.

Turpentine $2 45; Tar 1 70; Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00 a 8 00; Flooring 10 00; Scantling 5 00; Timber 5 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, $12 50 a $16; drawn 28 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough 9 00 a 11 00; Shingles 1 50 a 2 00; Corn 60 a 65; Salt, coarse 45; Rice 4 00.

CHARLESTON MARKET—Sept. 27.

Cotton, 10 to 13, sales of the week 1012 bales, chiefly at 12c.; Rice 3½ to 4½; Flour 7 to 7½, nominal; Corn 73 to 75; Salt 1 75 Sack.

COLUMBIA MARKET—Sept. 28.

Bacon 12 to 14; Flour 5½ to 6½; Corn 90 to 1 00; Cotton 11 to 12.

NEW YORK MARKET—Sept. 27.

Cotton. Upland, 10 to 13, steady, moderate sales; Flour 5 94 to 6; Corn 70 to 72; Wheat 1 25; Beeswax 27; Whiskey 33 to 34.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 1, 1839.

Mr. Hale: It is but doing justice to all persons interested in the navigation of the Cape Fear between this place and Wilmington, that they be advised of the present low state it is now in, particularly those persons having goods to arrive for the country and country towns. The first duty of the merchant in Wilmington, after the shipping of goods, is to advise the owner that they have gone forth; the duty then devolves upon the boat owner to deliver his charge at this landing. The situation of our River at this time is worse than it has been for the last twelve years. We have now but eight inches water on our upper shoals, and declining at that. It is impossible to navigate in any kind of a boat, except the common horse flat, subjecting the property to great risk and frequent handling. This must result in damaged goods. As soon as there is water, the owners of boats on this river are ready and well prepared to bring up those persons' goods that ship this way. I know that we are in a better condition to forward produce up or down stream than any river between here and the Ocmulgee, having flat boats expressly for low water. Give us water by one half the quantity required any where else, and you shall have the pleasure of advising your friends of the arrival of their goods, as well as your own. Let them have patience; we are sweating under it, but keep them up,—we know where they are. Most respectfully,

DOYLE O'HANLON,
Proprietor Steamer Cotton Plant.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE OF YESTERDAY

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 24.—Brig Adamant from Charleston. 25.—Schr. Pennsylvania from Charleston. 26.—Schr. Robt. Bruce from Charleston. 27.—Schrs. Undaunted from New York, T. Bartine from Charleston, Constellation from Philadelphia. 28.—Brig Champion from New York; Schrs. Joseph Gorham from Charleston, Venus from do., Henry Camerdon from Philadelphia, Regulus from New York. 29.—Brig Dispatch from Turks Island; Schr. Car of Commerce from New York.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 23.—Brig Francis for Martinique. 24.—Brig Belle for New York; Schr. Intrepid for Baltimore. 25.—Schrs. A. F. Thorn for New York, Caroline for Baltimore. 26.—Schr. Olive for New York. 30.—Schr. Pennsylvania for Philadelphia.

Fayetteville Female Seminary

WILL open on Monday the 14th of October, under the personal direction and instruction of Messrs. BAILEY & SPENCER, assisted in every department by able Female Teachers. Mrs. SPENCER will have personal charge of the Elementary classes—and the lady in charge of the Music Department will pay special attention to the cultivation of the voice to accompany the Piano.

October 2, 1839. 65-tf

SCHOOL.

MR. TRIPP'S SCHOOL will commence on Tuesday the 15th of this month.

October 1, 1839. 65tf

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Oxford-mixed, Drab, Green and Wine colored CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, well assorted,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, and Erminets,
Superior Vesting,
278 pieces 3-4 and 6-4 Merinos,
345 do 3-4 and 6-4 Muslin-de-Lane,
1298 do Calicoes, well assorted,
Cambrics, Jaconets, and plain Muslin,
39 bales 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and brown,
65 pieces super. Silks, well assorted,
Merino, Cashmere and Blanket Shawls,
Muslin-de-Lane Shawls and Scarfs, &c. &c., comprising one of the largest Stocks of Goods ever offered in this State,—all of which being bought at the late sales at the North, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

October 1, 1839. 65tf

THE copartnership between the subscribers has been dissolved. The unsettled business of the concern will be attended to by T. J. Curtis, to whom all demands against the firm will be presented, and all persons indebted to them will make immediate payment.

THO. J. CURTIS,
J. H. MYROVER.

Sept. 30, 1839. 65-4w

A pair of Horses for sale.

A PAIR OF BAY HORSES, 7 years old, gentle in harness, will be sold low. Apply at this Office.

October 1, 1839. 65tf

MATCHLESS SENSITIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the Subscriber at Temperance Hill Post Office, Moore County, N. C.

JOSIAH T. PHILLIPS.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.

July 30, 1839. 56tf

☞ The Augusta Chronicle (weekly,) Raleigh Register and Standard, Wilmington Advertiser, Greensborough Patriot, Salisbury Watchman, and Cheraw Gazette will insert the above three months and forward their accounts to the subscriber.

E. Y.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

PETER P. JOHNSON has just received his Spring and Summer GOODS, consisting of a General Assortment of British and American

DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES & BONNETS,

Which he respectfully invites his friends and former customers to call and examine, as his Stock is entirely new.

April 20, 1839. 42*tf*

OLD PORT WINE, (IN BOTTLES.)
ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE,
LONDON PORTER, and
6 Quarter Casks MADEIRA WINE, ("Constitution" Brand,)—
For Sale by
JOHN HUSKE & SON.

August 27, 1839. 60-tf.

Just received,
150 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME.
H. LEETE.

January 1, 1839. 26-tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING my Stock of Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold as usual on very liberal terms to *punctual dealers.*

C. J. ORRELL.

April 16, 1839. 41tf

BOLTING CLOTHS.

J. & J. KYLE have just received from the North, a large and general assortment of Anker BOLTING CLOTHS, equal to any made.

April 22, 1839. 42*tf*

FOR SALE,

750 SACKS SALT,
500 bushels Alum do,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
40 bags Rio Coffee,
10 hhds. new crop Molasses,

Together with a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of other articles of

GROCERIES.

The Subscriber has also received his SPRING SUPPLY of seasonable

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
Crockery-Ware, Patent Medicines,
Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Fur and Palm Leaf Hats, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold at LOW PRICES at Wholesale or Retail.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

April 3, 1839. 39tf

SPRING GOODS.

WE have received and are now opening our SPRING SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets, Fur, Wool and Palm Leaf Hats, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, &c.

Also,

60 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
18 hhds. New Orleans & Porto Rico Sugars,
125 casks Nails,
200 pair bright Traces,
12 qr. casks Malaga and Madeira Wine,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
25 do. Patent and Dutch Scythes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
30 boxes Window Glass,
10 do Collins' and King's Axes,

Which we offer at WHOLESALE, at a small advance for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

NOTT & STARR.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1839. 39tf

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

MORE NEW GOODS.

BY Steamer Cotton Plant I am now receiving my FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, well adapted for the demands of the Season, and bought principally at Package Sales for Cash, and are necessarily CHEAP,—and selected with care to suit this section of country.

Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

156 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do Laguira do,
25 do Cuba do,
20 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do Porto Rico do,
380 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore & Banks,)
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 pair Bright Trace Chains,

Together with Sheet Iron, Weeding Hoes, Mouse-hole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c., Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Shot, Lead, Powder, Wines and Spices of all kinds,—all of which will be sold as formerly very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to undoubted Paper.

☞ My Stock for the approaching Season is complete. Call and examine, or send your orders to

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Oct. 12. 1838. 15*tf*

MEAT AND DRINK!

ON HAND AND FOR SALE,
5000 LBS. prime Corn-fed BACON,
80 bbls. old back country Whiskey,
30 do do Apple Brandy,

On consignment, and must be sold very low for *Cash*, by

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, July 16, 1839. 54tf

"Puff away Care."

25,000 SPANISH and American CIGARS
2,000 papers do. smoking Tobacco.
Just received and for sale by
C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Aug. 15. 60-*tf.*

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.
—ALSO—

"Rowland's Mill Saws," Thomastown Lime, (unslacked,) No. 1 and pure White Lead, in Oil, Tanners', Linseed and Winter strained Oil.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

December 12, 1838. 23*tf*

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

GREEN'S

STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by

WILLIAM McINTYRE.

ALSO,

Freeborn's Patent Plough

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH, always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by

WM. McINTYRE.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 37-1Y

French Burr Mill Stones

For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8*tf*

For Sale,

100 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
80 kegs pure White Lead,
20 do common do,
60 kegs Cut Nails,
25 barrels prime St. Croix Sugar,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee,
6 quarter casks London particular Madeira Wine, (Constitution Brand,)
2 casks London Porter,
70 casks Ground Plaister,
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
5 barrels Loaf Sugar.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

March 20, 1839. 37tf

J. & J. KYLE,

HAVE just received by the last arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
—Among which are—

920 PIECES CALICO, well assorted,
150 pieces superior Gingham,
245 pieces Pongee Handkerchiefs,
Swiss Muslin, plain, plaid, and figured,
Bishop Lawns, Prussian Shawls,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets,
Spool Cotton and Patent Thread,
Tuck and Side Combs,
Muslin-de-Lanes, 3-4 and 6-4,
Bolting Cloths, (Anker.)

With many other articles;—all of which, being bought at Auction, &c., will be offered at reduced prices.

July 2, 1839. 52tf

Just Received, and for Sale,

15 BOXES Stuart's CANDY.
SAMUEL W. TILLINGHAST.

August 22, 1839.

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,
Just received and for sale by
PETER P. JOHNSON.

April 20, 1839. 42*tf*

For Sale,

2000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
2000 Bushels coarse do.
80 Bags Rio COFFEE,
25 Hhds. SUGAR, (Porto Rico and New Orleans,)
10 Hhds. MOLASSES,
100 Kegs NAILS,
20 Tons of IRON, (embracing almost all sizes,)
100 Sides Sole LEATHER,
20 Harness and 10 Bridle do.
15 Sides Skirting,
3 dozen Calf Skins,
30 do. Upper Leather,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,

With the usual assortment of other GOODS, which are offered low for cash, good credit, or country produce.

HALL & JOHNSON.

—ALSO—

Bolting Cloths of the best kind.

H. & J.

August 29, 1839. 60-6w

Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends Stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides Repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

Also, constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.

E. A. HARPER.

January 1, 1839. 26-1y.

20,000 lbs. Prime Bacon.

FOR Sale in Lots to suit purchasers.

JAMES BAKER.

Sept. 13, 1839. 63-*tf.*

THE FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'

LARGE ALMANAC
FOR 1840.

20 GROSS just received and for sale by
C. J. ORRELL.

Sept. 17, 1839. 63tf

☞ They may also be had at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

House of Entertainment.

THE Establishment, formerly occupied by A. F. TOON, Esq., of ELIZABETHTOWN, Bladen County, will be opened as a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, on the 15th of September next, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House is in good order, and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

DAVID LEWIS.

☞ The North Carolinian and Wilmington Weekly Chronicle will insert the above three months, and forward their accounts to the Subscriber D. L.

August 28, 1839. 60-3m

COTTON GINS.

A FEW Cotton Gins, of my own manufacture, at reduced prices. For sale at Messrs. Hall & Johnson's store, Fayetteville.

JOHN W. POWELL.

Robeson County, N. C. July 22, 1839. 55-3m.

Morus Multicaulis.

I WILL continue to sell my Morus Multicaulis Trees, of which I have about three thousand, the roots at 20 cents, and the buds at one dollar and fifty cents per hundred, (which is one dollar less than the price in this market last fall,) if applied for by the 10th of October next. I have now Trees from the bud nearly seven feet high. I will furnish Silk Worm Eggs, without charge to persons purchasing my trees; and will agree to buy of them all the merchantable cocoons made from such eggs at the Baltimore prices.

I. WETMORE.

August 15, 1839. 59-tf.

J. L. BRYAN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

CONTINUES to give particular attention to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, as well as all other Consignments connected with a General Business. He hopes by expeditious sales and prompt returns, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

Wilmington, August 1839. 58-*tf*

NEW
Auction and Commission Store,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

SILK AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
At Five per cent. advance on the cost for CASH.

THE Subscribers would apprise Merchants visiting the city of NEW YORK for the purchase of Goods, that, owing to the difficulty of making collections, and the high rate of exchanges, they have come to the conclusion of confining their sales hereafter exclusively to CASH.

As an inducement to purchasers, they offer their large and well selected assortment of *SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,* at FIVE per cent. advance on the cost for *cash.*

From their long experience in the business, and the facilities they have in procuring Goods at the lowest prices, purchasers may have a guarantee that their interests will be promoted by examining their stock.

ADDOMS & CUNNINGHAM,
No. 225 *Pearl, corner of Platt St., N. York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-1m.

FOR SALE,
A Valuable Tract of Land.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell that valuable Tract of Land on which he now resides, containing 562 ACRES, with a comfortable Dwelling House, and all the necessary out-houses, on the road from Fayetteville to Greensborough, 42 miles from Fayetteville, and 1½ from Tyson's Bridge, with about 150 acres of cleared Land—the balance well timbered, and nearly all adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton, Oats, Wheat, Tobacco, &c. Some first rate Meadow Land, which might be made valuable in the production of Hay, as any quantity of that article can be sold for cash on the road.

Persons wishing to purchase a valuable and healthy Residence, would do well to examine the above Land, as it will be sold on accommodating terms. For further particulars, apply to the Subscriber, or John R. Martin, in Fayetteville.

JOSEPH M. BUCHANAN.

Moore County, Sept. 11, 1839. 62-tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Plantation on the Cape Fear River, recently owned and cultivated by Jno. M. Dobbin, dec'd, better known as the "Northington Ferry Plantation," embracing in all about 2260 acres, much of it in a high state of cultivation—well fenced; the balance well timbered with Oak, Hickory and Pine. It has on it two comfortable Dwelling Houses, and other convenient out-buildings; fine water; streams, on which are now standing a Mill and Gin House. The Ferry is also included, and being on the best road to Chapel Hill and Hillsborough, with but little attention might be profitable property. Distance from Fayetteville about 32 miles. Capital sites for Cotton Factories. The Plantation is susceptible of a division into two or three parts, which would be made to suit purchasers. If the above property cannot be sold at Private Sale before the ensuing Fall, it will then, on further notice, be disposed of at Public Sale. Persons residing in the low country, and others desirous of purchasing a healthy situation and valuable Plantation, would do well to examine this. For further particulars, apply to

JAMES C. DOBBIN, *Executor.*

July 6, 1839. 53-tf.

Land for Sale.

THE LAND belonging to the heirs of Thomas Hadley, dec'd, is offered for SALE. It lies in the County of Cumberland, on the River Road, six miles above the Clarendon Bridge, and contains between 700 and 800 acres. It is well timbered. A very small proportion of the Land has been cleared. As to soil, it is not surpassed in fertility by any in the aforesaid county. It is first rate Corn and Cotton Land. Also, another piece within 3 miles of the Bridge, containing between 40 and 50 acres. Also, an improved LOT of ground in the town of Fayetteville. The several pieces of Land will be shown to those who wish to purchase, by those who live on and near the said Land. Those wishing to purchase, will please to address a line to the subscriber at Stantonsburg, containing their propositions, which will be promptly attended to.

THOMAS HADLEY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1839. 63-tf.

UNEXAMPLED
MAMMOTH SCHEME!

THE following details of a SCHEME OF A LOTTERY, to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be UNPARALLELED in the history of Lotteries. PRIZES to the amount *have never before been offered* to the public. It is true, there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of $20 per Ticket—the *Value and Number* of the *Capitals,* and the revival of the good old custom of WARRANTING THAT EVERY PRIZE SHALL BE DRAWN AND SOLD, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the SIX HUNDRED PRIZE HOLDERS.

☞ To those disposed to adventure, we recommend EARLY APPLICATION being made to us for Tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, Blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance.—We, therefore, emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but at once remit and *transmit* to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to

SYLVESTER & CO.,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

☞ *Observe the Number* 156.

$700,000!!!
$500,000!!
$25,000!!
6 PRIZES OF
$20,000!!
2 PRIZES OF
$15,000!!
3 PRIZES OF
$10,000!!

GRAND REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK

LOTTERY

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS.

☞ *The Richest and most Magnificent Scheme ever presented to the Public in this or any other Country.*

TICKETS ONLY $20.

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the Commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1, 1839.

SCHMIDT & HAMILTON, MANAGERS.
SYLVESTER & CO., 156 Broadway, New York, SOLE AGENTS.

NO COMBINATION NUMBERS!!!
100,000 *Tickets, from No.* 1 *upwards, in succession.*

The Deeds of the Property and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize-holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME!!!

1 Prize—The Arcade—286 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches, on Natchez street; 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street.—Rented at about $37,000 pr. ann. Valued at	$700,000
1 Prize—City Hotel—162 ft. on Common street; 146 feet, 6 inches, on Camp street.—Rented at $25,000—Valued at	500,000
1 Prize—Dwelling House (adjoining the Arcade) No. 16, 24 feet, 7 inches front on Natchez street.—Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 18, 23 feet front on Natchez street. Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 20, 23 ft. front on Natchez st.—Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 23, North-east corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 40 ft. front on Basin, and 40 feet on Franklin street, by 127 feet deep in Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 24, South-west corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 32 ft. 7 inches on Basin, 32 feet, 7 inches on Franklin, 127 feet, 10½ inches deep in front of Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 339, 24 feet, 8 inches on Royal street, by 127 feet, 11 inches deep. Rented at $1000—Valued at	15,000
1 Prize—250 shares Canal Bank Stock,—$100 each,	25,000
1 Ditto—200 ditto Commercial ditto, $100 each,	20,000
1 Ditto—150 ditto Mechanics' & Traders',—$100 each,	15,000
1 Ditto—100 ditto City Bank, $100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—50 ditto Exchange Bank, $100 each,	5,000
1 Ditto—50 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	5,000
1 Ditto—25 ditto Gas Light Bank, $100 each,	2,500
1 Ditto—25 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	2,500
1 Ditto—15 ditto Mechanics' & Traders'—$100 each,	1,500
1 Ditto—15 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	1,500
20 Ditto—each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank, $100 each, each Prize $1,000,	20,000
10 Ditto—each 2 shares of $100 each, each Prize $200, of the Gas Light Bank,	2,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the Bank of Louisiana,	20,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the New Orleans Bank,	20,000
150 Ditto—each 1 share of $100 of the Union Bank of Florida	15,000
600 Prizes.	$1,500,000

Tickets $20—No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the Numbers, the other will contain SIX HUNDRED PRIZES, and the first 600 Numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such PRIZE as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such Prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the Drawing, *unincumbered, and without any deduction!*

May 7, 1839. 45-tfD

Blanks for sale at this Office.

CLEANSE and PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they pre-describe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a stidorific or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken daily FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by the cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MERCURY does, which these pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY SPECIFIC. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed A UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Rheumatism!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Stranguary!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, BECAUSE they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

South Carolina Office—70, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

OBSERVE, ☞ *Druggists are never made agents.*

☞BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.☜

Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

June 7, 1839. 52-1Y.

MOFFAT'S
Vegetable Life Pills,
and Phœnix Bitters.

The Life Pills are recommended for Dyspepsia, and diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, generally, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Worms, Asthma, Consumption, Ulcers, Sores, Piles, &c. &c.

The Bitters are said to be an infallible remedy for Fevers and Agues, determination of blood to the head, Indigestion, &c. &c.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Feb. 12, 1839.

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

PILES &c.
HAEMORRHOIDS.
NO CURE—NO PAY!!
PRICE $1.
HAY'S LINIMENT.

NO FICTION.—This extraordinary chemical composition, the result of science and the invention of a celebrated medical man, the introduction of which to the public was invested with the solemnity of a death-bed bequest, has since gained a reputation unparalleled, fully sustaining the correctness of the lamented Dr. Gridley's last confession, that "he dared not die without giving to posterity the benefit of his knowledge on this subject," and he therefore bequeathed to his friend and attendant, Solomon Hays, the secret of his discovery.

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and the private practice in our country, first and most certainly for the cure of the *Piles,* and also so extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity, unless where its effects are witnessed. *Externally* in the following complaints.

For Dropsy Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

Croup, and Whooping Cough—Externally, and over the chest.

All Bruises, Sprains and Burns—Curing in a few hours.

Sores and Ulcers—Whether fresh or long standing, and fever sores.

Its operations upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception. The common remark of those who have used it in the *Piles,* is "it acts like a charm."

THE PILES.—The price $1 is refunded to any person who will use a bottle of Hay's Liniment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being cured. These are the positive orders of the Proprietor to the Agents; and out of many thousands sold, not one has been unsuccessful.

We might insert certificates to any length, but prefer that those who sell the article, should exhibit the original to purchasers.

CAUTION.—None can be genuine without splendid engraved wrapper, on which is my name, and also *that of the Agents.*

SOLOMON HAYS.

TO EDITORS, &c.—All country papers who will insert the above 12 months, and send one number to the agents, shall be entitled to one dozen of the Liniment.

Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., Sole Agents, 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, New York, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

Piles, Dropsy, Swellings, All Sores, Rheumatism.

IT is absolutely asserted on the most positive proof, that the above complaints are arrested and cured by the timely use of Hay's Liniment. It is impossible to find room in this paper to present those proofs which are conclusive and convincing. They may be seen at length as below.

The true article has a splendid engraved wrapper with agents and proprietor's name. Call at 2 Fletcher st. near Maiden Lane, 1 door below Pearl street, where the article is sold.

SOLOMON HAYS.

Hay's Liniment for the Piles.

THE Proprietor begs leave to recommend, which he does with the fullest confidence, one of the most valuable remedies known for this troublesome and painful complaint. Without going into detail, he deems it enough to say, that he has in his possession undoubted testimonials, that it has more completely answered the purpose for which it is intended than any other popular medicine. This remedy is perfectly innocent in its application to all conditions, ages and sexes. Full directions accompany each bottle. For sale wholesale and retail at 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

HEADACHE.

DR. E. SPOHN, a German physician of much note, having devoted his attention for some years to the cure and removal of the causes of NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHE, has the satisfaction to make known, that he has a remedy which by removing the causes, cures effectually and permanently this distressing complaint. There are many families who have considered Sick Headache a constitutional incurable family complaint. Dr. S. assures them that they are mistaken, and laboring under distress which they might not only alleviate, but actually eradicate by the use of his remedy.

It is the result of scientific research, and is entirely of a different character from advertised patent medicines, and is not unpleasant to the taste.

HEADACHE, SICK OR NERVOUS.

The extraordinary reputation that Dr. Spohn's remedy for this distressing complaint is every day gaining is certainly a matter of much astonishment. That so much suffering should have existed for ages without any discovery of an effectual preventive, or cure, is truly a subject of much regret, but Dr. S. now assures the public that such a remedy has been invented as will convince the most incredulous. The principles upon which it acts are simple and plain. It is an admitted fact that this complaint, whether called Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, arises primarily from the stomach—those who think they have the Nervous Headache may rest assured that this organ, the stomach, is the first cause, that the system has become vitiated or debilitated, through the stomach, and that only through the same channel must they expect a restoration of the natural and healthy functions of the system. This object, Dr. Spohn's remedy is eminently calculated to attain. The truth of this position cannot be controverted, and the sooner sufferers with the headache become convinced of it, the sooner will their sufferings end in restoration of health. Dr. Spohn pledges his professional reputation on this fact. The remedy may be had of apothecaries generally throughout the United States.

COMSTOCK & CO., wholesale druggists 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl st., New York, General Agents for America.

E. SPOHN, M. D.

For sale by
M. R. WILLKINGS,
Fayetteville, N. C

THE LATE MAYOR of Philadelphia has certified under seal of the city to the character of several Divines, Physicians, and gentlemen of high standing who declare positively under their own hands (all of which may be seen at the place named below) that the Balm of Columbia is not only a certain preservative, but positively a restorative of the human hair, also, a sure cure for Dandruff. Who shall dispute, or who go bald? Enquire at 2, Fletcher street, 1 door below Pearl street, near Maiden Lane, and of M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

BALDNESS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR is the grandest ornament belonging to the human frame. How strangely the loss of it changes the countenance, and prematurely brings on the appearance of old age, which causes many to recoil at being uncovered, and sometimes even shun society to avoid the jests and sneers of their acquaintance; the remainder of their lives is consequently spent in retirement. In short, not even the loss of property stirs the generous thinking youth with that heavy sinking gloom as does the loss of his hair. To avert all these unpleasant circumstances, OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA stops the hair from falling off on the first application, and a few bottles restores it again. It likewise produces eyebrows and whiskers; prevents the hair from turning gray, makes it curl beautifully, and frees it from scurf. Numerous certificates of the first respectability in support of the virtues of Oldridge's Balm are shown by the proprietors.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq. late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify that we have used the Balm of Columbia discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen.
Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
J. D. THOMAS, M. D. 163 Race st.
J. S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
H. McCURDY, 213 South 7th st.
JOHN GARD, jr. 123 Arch st.

It will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

CAUTION.—Observe that each bottle of the genuine Balm has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, the agent's name, &c.

Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., Sole Agents for America, 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, N. York, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

DANDRUFF & BALDNESS.
Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.

DANDRUFF AND BALDNESS.—The article named above is a chemical combination of such ingredients as have proved themselves efficacious in assisting the natural growth of the human hair, and removing all obstacles to its perfect development.—In commending this article to the particular notice of a discerning public, the proprietor is but recapitulating the oft expressed sentiments of the many hundreds, who have successfully tested its efficacy and wonderful qualities—this compound having acquired for itself a character for singular merit and value. It is used by ladies and gentlemen generally, to keep the Hair moist and beautiful, and the head free from Dandruff, which it does most perfectly, and thus prevents Baldness.

CAUTION.—Observe that each bottle of the genuine Balsam of Columbia has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, &c.

For sale, wholesale or retail, by COMSTOCK & CO., 2 Fulton st. near Maiden Lane, 1 door from Pearl st. and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fetterville, N. C. 28-y1y